

THE COINS

OF THE

GREEK AND SCYTHIC KINGS

OF

BACTRIA AND INDIA.

IN

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

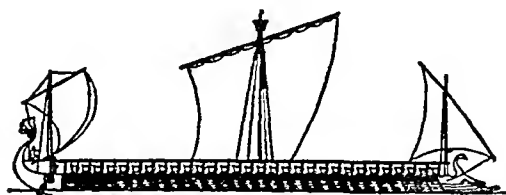
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PREFACE TO THE FIRST AMERICAN EDITION

The extreme value of ancient coins as historical documents of primary importance is nowhere more important in the area of ancient Greek coinage than in the case of the Greek and Scythic kings of Bactria and India. Were it not for the inscribed coins and the relationship of types found in hoards, the history of this easternmost Hellenistic Empire would have been lost forever.

The special value of the present book lies primarily in the fact that as all great historians and numismatists concerned with this area admit, it is the best and most complete *corpus* of nearly all the known coin types issued by the hellenistic and hellenized kings and rulers of Bactria and India. Its reference value has not diminished in the eighty years since its first edition and it is still the primary source for cataloging and identifying the Greek and Scythic coins of India throughout the world in museums and commercial numismatic establishments.

Today, the historian who studies the great works on the Greeks in India by W. W. Tarn and A. K. Narain will feel the need undoubtedly to refer to the coins which these authors used as their main source materials. But before the issuance of the present reprint the book was so scarce as to be virtually unobtainable. The small number of copies of the original edition of 1886 were quickly absorbed by libraries and private collectors and even in the early years of the century the volume was considered to be 'scarce'. Therefore, it goes without saying that the possibility of a copy of this work existing in the newer libraries or in the semi-

cars in ancient history of the shining glass and aluminum colleges of today is extremely remote.

So it is with pride and the feeling of performing a useful service for numismatists and historians that we release this review in the series *The Argonaut Library of Antiquities*.

It was considered necessary to offer readers of this edition the following new features: a map, a short bibliographical note and a chart of the relationships and dating of the Greek kings of Bactria and India showing the conclusions which have been reached to date. For the latter purpose the chart selected is the work of A. K. Narain as it offers the most advanced research on the subject thus far. In some cases it will be almost impossible for the non-specialist to ascertain whether the information therein is properly justified, but as Narain's own note points out, all dates are approximate and many are hypothetical. Those who care to may take further pains to confirm or deny them by seeking out excavation reports and articles in various journals, but for the most part, Narain's deductions seem to be as accurate as possible at our present level of knowledge.

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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

The basic references for the study of the history of the Greeks in Bactria and India are relatively few in number and an adequate reference library can be formed with the following books

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- Rapson, E J, ed *The Cambridge History of India*, vol I (1922) Consult ch 17 by Sir George Macdonald, chs 18-20 by F W Thomas, chs 21-23 by E J Rapson
- Smith, V A *Early History of India* 4th ed Oxford 1924
- Tarn, W W *The Greeks in Bactria and India* 2nd ed Cambridge 1951
- Trevelyan, K B *Parvataniki Greko-Baktiryskogo Ishusstva* Moscow & Leningrad 1940
- Woodcock, G *The Greeks in India* (in preparation)

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- Clain-Stefanelli, E *Select Numismatic Bibliography* New York 1963
- Narain, A K *The Coin Types of the Indo-Greek Kings* NNM, No 1 of the Numismatic Society of India 1957
- Simonetta, A M "A New Essay on the Indo-Greeks, the Sakas and the Pahlavas," in *East and West* 9, 1958, pp 154 ff
- "Indo-Greek e Indo-Parthi, Sovrani: Numismatica antichità," in *Enciclopedia dell'Arte Antica* vol VI (1961), pp 153-157
- Smith, V A *A Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta including the Cabinet of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, vol I Oxford 1906
- Whitehead, R B *Catalogue of Coins in the Punjab Museum, Lahore*, vol I *Indo-Greek Coins* Oxford 1914
- "Commentary on Rare and Unique Coins," in *Marshall's Taxila* vol II (1951), pp 830-842

Note For further numismatic bibliography, again consult Narain's *The Indo-Greeks* which includes numerous entries of even the most remote periodical articles, etc

EDITOR'S PREFACE.

THE present volume contains all the coins which were issued by the Greek and Scythic kings who ruled in India and the neighbouring lands between the time of Alexander the Great and the third century A.D.

The work has been long and laborious, alike to compiler, editor, and printer. The number of unusual characters which it contains has greatly hindered its progress; but the typographical difficulties have not been the only ones. The history of the kings is very obscure, and the types employed on their coins often of a mixed and uncertain character. On the other hand, few fields of numismatics offer richer material, historical, archaeological, and even philological; though philological theories are necessarily excluded from these pages.

Special thanks are due to General Cunningham, R.E., who has allowed the compiler free use of his plates published in recent volumes of the Numismatic Chronicle, and has thus enabled the present work to be rendered far more complete than it could otherwise be: also to Professor Cecil Bendall, who has given valuable philological aid.

EDITOR'S PREFACE.

The system of transliteration adopted for Prakrit words is that used by Professor Anfrecht in the Sanskrit Catalogue of the Bodleian Library; also in the Catalogue of Books in the British Museum.

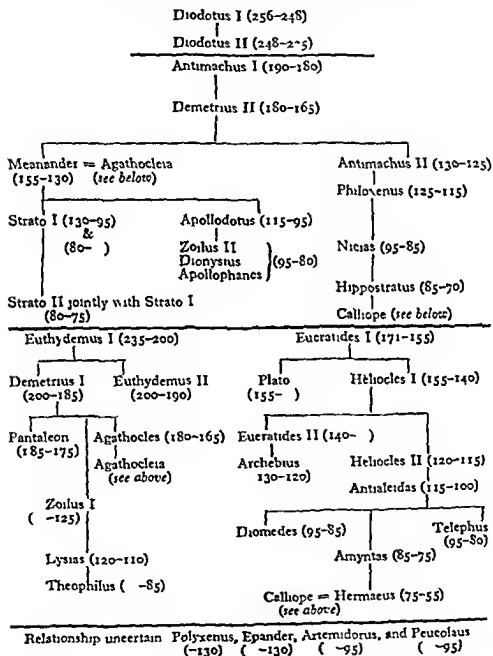
I have carefully revised the manuscript of this work, comparing each coin with the corresponding description.

REGINALD STUART POOLE.

THE COINS
OF THE
GREEK AND SCYTHIC KINGS
OF
BACTRIA AND INDIA.

A CHART SHOWING THE INDO-GREEK KINGS IN GENEALOGICAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT

N B The relationships and dates given below are based on the conclusions reached in this work. All dates are approximate and many are hypothetical



INTRODUCTION.

IN treating of the arrangement of the coins of the Greek and Scythic Kings of Bactria and India, it is necessary to enter briefly into all the known facts of their history. The Kings of the Seleucid and Ptolemaic dynasties succeeded one another in a known order, and the chief events of their reigns have been handed down to us by ancient writers. It was therefore unnecessary to give the facts of their history as an introduction to the lists of the coins issued by them. But in regard to all but two or three of the kings of the farther East, the ancient historians are quite silent; and coins and inscriptions alone save us from ignorance even of their names. Therefore it is necessary in this Introduction to trace the outlines of any history which can now be recovered, and in particular in some detail to set forth the historical facts which may fairly be established by means of the coins. In order to bring the discussion into the narrowest possible limits, it will be necessary (1) to abstain from mere conjecture, however tempting; (2) to avoid full discussion of disputed points, merely indicating where difference of opinion exists, and referring, when possible, to works already published, or monographs in various numismatic journals; (3) to treat in detail only such parts of history as have a numismatic bearing.

The writers to whom credit is due for the arrangement and decision of these coins are, in the first rank, James Prinsep* and General Alexander Cunningham.†

* *Essays on Indian Antiquities.*

† Coins of the Successors of Alexander, *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1868, &c.

Mr E Thomas,* Lassen,† and Wilson,‡ have also done much important work, both historical and numismatic, in the same field. The most recent monograph on the coins is that of von Sallet,§ whose scholarly acquirements and solid numismatic judgment have enabled him to correct on many points the theories of his predecessors. Mr James Fergusson's and Professor Cowell's researches have also been of the greatest value to the present purpose, and there is much valuable matter in von Gutschmid's article on the Graeco Parthian Empire in the ninth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, s v *Persia*. When a debt is due to other writers, it will be mentioned in the foot notes.

I HISTORICAL OUTLINES

The numismatics of the Greek rulers of India properly begins with Diodotus. But there are a few coins issued in India or neighbouring countries at an earlier period than his, which are, for convenience, included in this volume. Whether Alexander himself, during his sojourn in India, issued coins in his own name, may perhaps be doubted, but it is at least a plausible conjecture that certain bronze coins,|| bearing the usual types of Alexander and his name, but of square form, were issued in India, as the custom of issuing square coins already existed in India in Alexander's time, but in no other country. These pieces, then, unfortunately wanting in the British Museum, may be considered as the earliest Greek coins of India.

* Notes to Prinsep's *Essays*

† *Indische Alterthumskunde*

‡ *Ariana Antiqua*

§ *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*, Berlin 1870

|| The conjecture is Dannenberg's, *Zeitschr f Num* vi 166 (note) who, however, gives the coins to Bactria. India is a far more reasonable attribution.

In recent years the region of Balkh (Bactria) has furnished an abundant supply of coins, issued by the immediate successors of Alexander in that district.* Among these are double darics, with Greek letters on the obverse; gold and silver coins of the first three Antiochi, with the types of a seated Apollo and of a horse's head; silver coins of Seleucus I., with types of a chariot of elephants and a horse's head; coins issued during the joint reigns of Seleucus and Antiochus I., bearing the names of both rulers; and gold money of an early king of the Persepolitan class, with Pehlvi legend.

Among these also have come to light a few coins, in gold and silver, of a king named Andragoras, who is conjectured to have been ruler of Parthia or one of the neighbouring countries in the early part of the third century B.C. The only ancient authority who mentions this king is Justin,† who states Andragoras to have been the name of (1) a Persian noble set up as Satrap of Parthia by Alexander, (2) a Satrap of Parthia overthrown eighty years later by the first Arsaces. It is more probable that the coins published in our catalogue belong to the period of the second of these rulers. The issue of gold coin shows that the ruler who issued them claimed a complete independence; and this is a further reason for assigning him to the time of the break up of the Seleucid empire in the East, about B.C. 250.

The coins of Sophytes were first published by Cunningham.‡ They are the more interesting because their date and place of issue can be approximately fixed. We learn from several of the historians of Alexander's reign that Sopeithes, or Sophytes, ruled a district on the banks of the Acesines

* P. Gardner, in *Num. Chron.* 1879, p. 1; 1880, p. 181; 1881, p. 8. Cunningham, in *R. A. S. B. Journal*, 1881, p. 151. Especially has a find from the Oxus river enriched the cabinets of collectors.

† Justin, xii. 4, xli. 4. Cf. *Num. Chron.* 1879, p. 1; 1881, p. 8.

‡ *Num. Chron.* 1866, p. 220.

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The coins of Hophyten were first published by Cunningham.[‡] They are the more interesting because their date and place of issue can be approximately fixed. We learn from several of the historians of Alexander's reign that Hophythen, or Hophyten, ruled a district on the banks of the Araxes.

* P. Gardner, in *Num. Chron.* 1870, p. 1; 1880, p. 181; 1881, p. 6. Cunningham, in *R. A. S. B. Journal*, 1881, p. 161. Apparently has a find from the Oxus river entered the cabinet of collectors.

† Justin, xli. 4, xli. 4. Cf. *Num. Chron.* 1870, p. 1; 1881, p. 6.

‡ *Num. Chron.* 1886, p. 220.

After making terms with Enthydemus, Antiochus advanced across the Paropamisians into India, and made a treaty with the Indian king, Sophagasenns, or Subhāgasena, who seems at that time to have been in full possession of the Kabul Valley, the Greek dominion stretching little, if at all, to the south of the Indian Caucasus. Thence Antiochus returned, through Arachosia and Drangiana, to Syria.

With the beginning of the second century B.C. we find great changes taking place in the Greek regions of Central Asia. On the death of Euthydemus, his son Demetrins succeeded; and we find, as contemporary and rival of the latter, the great Eucratides, whose career of chequered victory and defeat may be partly traced in historical records. At the same time the Greeks, perhaps in consequence of the constantly increasing pressure from the north of the nomadic tribes of Central Asia, made their way across the Indian Caucasus, and began to wrest from the native Indian princes the districts of Kahul and the Panjah, which had been left under native dominion by the Seleucid kings from Seleucus I. to Antiochus III., and which Diodotus does not seem to have attacked; for coins of Diodotus are not found south of the Indian Caucasus. On the other hand, those of Enthydemus are found as far south as Seistan, and as far east as the Panjab;* and the city of Sagala, in the neighbourhood of Lahore, bore the surname of Enthydemia. Thus the sudden extension of the Greek pale would seem to have been a feature of the later years of Enthydemus. But it appears, from the statements of ancient writers, that the actual conqueror was not Enthydemus but his son Demetrins, who was probably his colleague in the kingdom as well as his successor. Thus Justin† speaks of

* Some were found in the Indus at Attock. See Cunningham, in *Numb. Chron.*, 1869, p. 137.
† xli. 6.

Demetrius as king of India, and Strabo* couples him with Menander as a chief agent of Greek conquest in India. What seems most likely is that Demetrius made considerable conquests during his father's lifetime.

We are, however, scarcely justified in saying, as does v. Gutschmid,† that "Demetrius himself marched down the course of the Indus, conquered Pattala and the kingdom of Saraostes (Surāshtra) and Sigerdis, probably the district of the commercial city Barygaza." The careless language of the passage of Strabo in which these places are mentioned as within the Greek pale seems only to imply that some of the Greek kings extended their conquests so far; and it is reasonable to suppose that the rule of Menander was extended farther to south and east than that of Demetrius; to Menander therefore the conquest of the Indus valley may be with more reason ascribed.

Not only did Euthydemus acquire, through his son's activity, territory in India, but he also probably ruled the widest district ever possessed by the Greeks to the north of the Paropamisus, from Margiana to Chinese Tartary. Even into the Celestial Empire the influence and the trade of the Greeks seems at this time to have penetrated. Of this a proof is furnished by a coin brought by Sir D. Forsyth from Kashgar,‡ bearing a Chinese legend and inscribed with the name and titles of a Greek king, possibly Hermaeus. After Euthydemus' death his dominions were broken up by the rivalry between Demetrius and Eucratides, as well as by the rise and usurpations of fresh kings of uncertain origin, such as the first Antimachus.

* *Geog.* xl. 11, 1. Most of Strabo's statements as to early Bactrian history are loose and incorrect. For instance, he speaks of the revolt of Arsaces as subsequent to the rise of Euthydemus.

† In *Encycl. Brit.*, Persia, p. 590.

‡ *Numism. Chron.* 1879, p. 274. That this coin is of iron, is now, I am informed, denied.

Of Eucratides also the origin is obscure. We know, however, by a fortunate chance, the names of his father and mother.

Coins of
Eucratides
with his father
and mother.

These are furnished to us by the remarkable coins * which bear on one side the head of Eucratides, and the inscription *Βασιλεὺς Εὐκρατίδης*; on the other

the portraits of his father and mother, Heliocles and Laodice. The very collocation of the inscriptions which appear on the two sides of those coins, *Βασιλεὺς Εὐκρατίδης* — *Ἡλιοκλέους καὶ Λαοδίκης*, where we seem almost compelled to understand the word *υἱός*, shows that in them Eucratides intends to proclaim his parentage. Heliocles does not seem to have been a king at all, for his portrait wears no diadema, but Laodice's head does seem to be bound with the diadema, in the Greek East the invariable sign of royalty. And indeed her appearance on coins in such a connexion would scarcely be explicable unless she were of royal parentage. But we must remain in ignorance whose daughter she was. Von Sallet has proposed an entirely different interpretation of the coins in question. He thinks that they were issued by Eucratides, not in honour of his parents, but on the occasion of the marriage of his son Heliocles (who afterwards succeeded him) with a Laodice, whom Sallet conjectures to have been daughter of Demetrius by the daughter of Antiochus III., whom that monarch betrothed to Demetrius in the course of his Indian campaign. On this hypothesis some recent writers have tried to build further structures of theory. But it is unfitted to bear such a weight. In its favour is the one fact that the name Laodice was usual in (not peculiar to) the Selucid dynasty of Syria. On the other side are reasons of more weight. The portraits of Heliocles and Laodice on the coins are of elderly, not young persons; and it is not easy to see how Sallet would interpret in the inscriptions which accompany

* See page 19, pl. vi. 9, 10.

the portraits the genitive case in the names of Heliocles and Laodice, unless he understands before them the word *νίος*. If any one carefully compares the head of the elder Heliocles (pl. vi. 9), with that of Eucratides (pl. v. 6), and that of the younger Heliocles (pl. vii. 1, 2), he must allow that it resembles Eucratides far more nearly than his son; which may be best accounted for by supposing that the artist constructed the head of the elder Heliocles after his death, on the analogy of that of his son Eucratides.

The wars between Demetrius and Eucratides are mentioned by Justin;* but the statements of this writer must be received with great caution, nor can we believe his assertions that the Indian conquests of Eucratides belong to the end of his reign, or that Demetrius ruled until nearly the same time. For the coins seem to contradict them. The coins of Demetrius come in almost all cases from Bactria, those of Eucratides are very commonly found in the Kabul Valley. The coins of Demetrius bear Greek legends only, with rare exception, while the bronze coins of Eucratides are nearly all bilingual, an indication alike of their later date than the money of Demetrius and that they were issued in India. We therefore, must still retain the opinion that Demetrius ruled only during the early part of the reign of Eucratides in Bactria as well as in India, and that Eucratides was for a great part of his reign lord of India as well as of Bactria and Arachosia. Eucratides founded the city of Eucratidia in Bactria; Demetrius, Demetrias in Arachosia, and Euthydemia in India.

Cunningham places the commencement of the career of Eucratides

* "Multa tamen Eucratides bella magna virtute gessit, quibus adtritum cum obsidionem Demetrii regis Indorum pateretur, cum ccc. militibus lx. milia hostium adsiduus eruptionibus vicit. Quinto itaque mense liberatus Indiam in potestatem redegit. Unde cum se reciperet a filio quem socium regni fecerat, in itinere interficitur."—Justin, xli. 6.

Reign of Eucratides about B.C. 190, and this date must be approximately right*. His reign began brilliantly, and was continued with chequered fortune, but the wide field over which his coins are found,† and their commonness, seems to testify to his great power. We may also remark his assumption of the title *Βασιλεὺς μέγας* as a clear indication of extensive dominions, and the fact that his types and titles are copied by the kings of Parthia,‡ and by Timarchus, king of Babylon,§ as showing how widely his money circulated. But it appears that towards the end of his reign certain provinces|| were wrested from him by the Parthians, probably in the time of their great king Mithradates, who came to the throne about B.C. 170. The reign of Eucratides appears to have lasted until the times of two kings, who certainly imitated his money, Plato, whom the date on his unique and remarkable coin shows to have ruled in B.C. 165, and Timarchus of Babylon B.C. 162. Plato would seem to have been a mere ephemeral rival, or a revolted satrap of Eucratides.

We must assign to the period of the reign of Eucratides, that is, to the first half of the second century B.C., the coins of the kings Euthydemus II, Pantaleon, Agathocles, and Antimachus I. This assignment, which was first made by von Sallet, is on grounds of style quite incontestable. It is impossible, in view of the art

* There does not seem to be any conclusive evidence on the point. Von Sallet quotes the imitation of Eucratides' types by certain early Arsacid kings as a proof that Eucratides' reign began early, but the attribution of the early coins of the Arsacidae is a matter of dispute.

† According to Cunningham, they are found at Balkh, in Belukha, Sistan, the Kabul Valley, &c., and a few in the Panjab.

‡ For instance, Arsaces VI, Mithradates I. See Gardner, *The Parthian Coinage*, p. 31. Other writers attribute these coins to others of the Arsacidae.

§ *B. M. Cat. Seleucidae*, pl. xv. 2. p. 50.

|| *Τὴν τε Ἀσπινῶν καὶ τὴν Τουρῶν ἀφῆρητο Εὐκρατίδην οἱ Παρθιοὶ*. Strabo xl. 11, ed. Kramer. The names seem corrupt, and have been variously amended.

and fabric of the coins of those kings, to give them, as previous writers, and even Cunningham did, to the earliest days of Bactrian independence. And the evidence of style is further confirmed by the consideration that as all these kings reigned on the south side of the Paropamisus, they cannot be assigned to an earlier period than that of the Indian conquests of Demetrius.

This new light is of the utmost importance in the classification of the earlier Greek kings of India: it entirely destroys an order which was full of difficulties, and puts in its place one which is thoroughly intelligible and satisfactory.

The coins of the younger Euthydemus are certainly subsequent to those of Demetrius, whose types they borrow. There can, therefore, be no reasonable doubt that this king was either the younger son of Euthydemus I., or else the son of Demetrius and grandson of Euthydemus I. As the coins of the younger Euthydemus are not by most writers distinguished from those of the elder, it is not possible to ascertain their find-spots, or to determine the locality of his reign; its date would seem to be about B.C. 170. From the rarity of his coins it may be judged that his reign was soon brought to an end.

Pantaleon and Agathocles strike with almost identical types. They both adopt the metal nickel* for their coins, and they alone use in their legends the square Indian alphabet. They seem, therefore, to have been closely connected, either brothers, or father and son. Coins of both are found in the Kabul Valley and the western Panjab, and those of Agathocles as far south as Kandahar. Pantaleon seems from his portrait to have been the elder of the two, and the rarity of his coins shows his reign to have been ephemeral. Agathocles seems to have ruled more widely and longer, and he has

* See Dr. Flight's analysis in *Num. Chron.* 1868, p. 305.

legends only. The second class consists of coins of a different weight, which I call the Persian,* which bear bilingual inscriptions and a different portrait of the king. The theory is obvious that the first class was issued by the king while he ruled in Bactria, and the second class at a later period when he was king only of a corner of India. And it is greatly in favour of this view that the coins of the Bactrian class were largely copied by the barbarous tribes of central Asia, just as the coins of Philip and Alexander were by the Gauls who invaded Macedon about B.C. 290, while those of the Indian class are closely like coins of subsequent Greek kings of the Kabul Valley and India.

Down to the reign of Heliccles, which must be assigned to about
 Successors of B.C. 160—120, we are able to trace with certainty,
 Heliccles or little less than certainty, the order of succession
 of the Greek kings of India. But we now arrive on the verge of a
 period of uncertainty, where the data are very scanty. In fact, our
 task would become almost hopeless, were it not that the annals of
 Principal information from China preserve a general outline of the history of
 Chinese sources Bactria and India in the account which they give
 of the wanderings of the nomad nations on the
 western borders of China, during the second and first centuries B.C.
 To identify the names of kings and of places as recorded by the
 Chinese with those which we find on the coins is no easy task, but
 it is a task which has been attempted, and with some measure of
 success in the opinion of those best qualified to judge.

The most recent authority who has examined the Chinese evidence
 Chinese account as to the migrations of the Yach chi, M. E. Specht,†
 of the Yue-chi thus sums it up —The Yue chi were conquered in
 201 and 165 B.C. by the Huns, and fled westward, subjugating the
 Ta-hia of Bactria, and fixing their seat to the north of the Oxus,

* See below, p. 171.

† *Journal Asiatique*, 8th Ser., vol. 1, p. 318.

where a Chinese ambassador found them in 126 B.C. After that visit they captured Lan-chi, the capital of the Ta-hia. A hundred years later, Khiu-tsiu-kio [Kadphises I.], ruler of the Kushans, one of the Yueh-chi tribes, conquered all the other tribes, invaded the kingdom of the Arsacidae,* seized Kabul and Ki-pin [Cophene], and formed a great kingdom. His son conquered India, and the empire thus founded lasted from the middle of the first to the end of the fourth century.

Who the Ta-hia may be is not clear: they have been identified with the Scythian tribe of the Dahae, but the Chinese description of them—"each town was governed by its magistrate, the population was weak and feared war,"—would not apply to any Scythic race, but would very well apply to the native Bactrians under Greek dominion; and the date at which the Greeks were driven across the Paropannisus, in the reign of Heliocles, would fall not far from B.C. 126.

In the Kabul Valley the Hellenic race held out for a century later, until Kadphises I. led the united tribes of Yueh-chi against them, and, after vanquishing them, ruled the country, at first in conjunction with the last king, Hermaeus, and finally in his place.

The Chinese authorities thus give us two dates of the utmost value for the reconstruction of the history of India and Bactria: the nomad tribes conquered Bactria (Heliocles) about B.C. 125, and India (Hermaeus) about B.C. 25. These dates both suit the numismatic evidence very well. Gen. Cunningham gives Hermaeus to a far earlier period than B.C. 25, assigning him indeed to so early a time as 138—120. But not only does this conflict with historical records, but it is also in collision with numismatic testimony. For Hermaeus was, as all writers agree, the last of the

* About B.C. 31, Phraates, with the help of a Scythian army, expelled Tiridates from the government of Parthia.

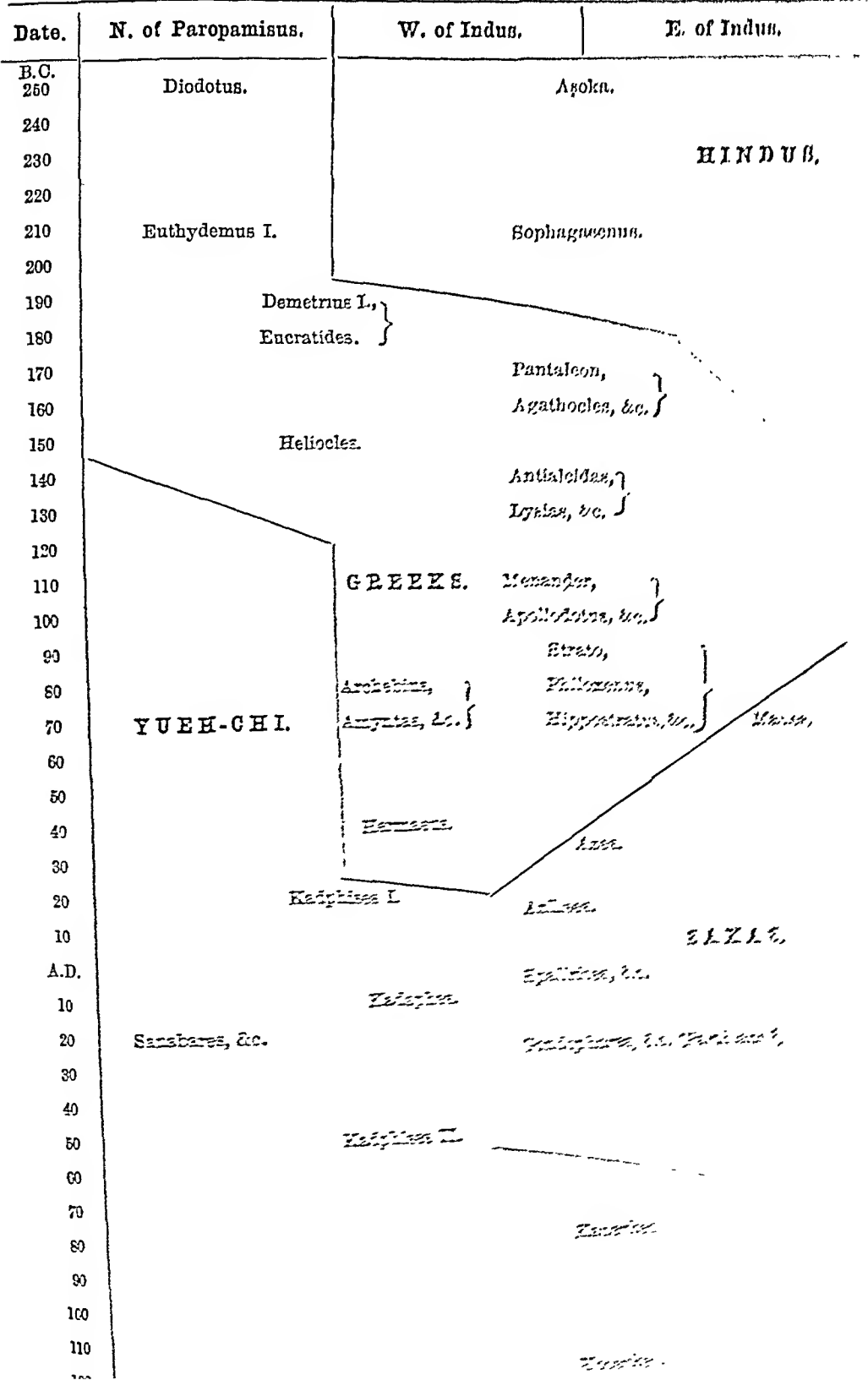
Greek kings of Kahul. We are therefore obliged to place between Heliocles and him the reigns of all the twenty Greek kings whose coins have come down to us. To cramp all these reigns into the space of thirty years, B.C. 160—130, is an unreasonable proceeding. Moreover the forms of letters on some of the coins, those of Zoilus, Nicias, and Hermaens, entirely preclude us from assigning them to so early a period as B.C. 130; they must be quite a century later.

The Chinese writers also authorize the supposition that the Scythian race which wrought the ruin of the Greeks was that of the Yneh-chi, who have been identified with the Tochari of Strabo. And the coins, in this confirming Chinese testimony, show that the tribe of Yneh-chi to which Kadphises belonged was the tribe of Kushan, already mentioned on the last page.

This knowledge is valuable; but it leaves us in ignorance on many points. We are still unaware to what tribes belonged the barbarous rulers of India in this age who did not come in with Kadphises. Maues, Azes, and their successors, who established a kingdom in India, as we shall hereafter see, before the days of Hermaens, do not appear to have been Yneh-chi; and we are quite in doubt as to the connexions of Gondophares and other rulers.

Before proceeding to speak more in detail of the various groups of kings, we will set forth in the form of a chart the general outlines of our historical and geographical knowledge in regard to them:—

CHART TO SHOW EXTENT OF DOMINIONS AND DATES OF GREEK AND SCYTHIC KINGS.



Leaving out of account the predecessors of Heliclos, we know already of upwards of twenty kings and of two queens who ruled in the Kabul Valley and the Panjab after about B.C. 160, and before the Indo-Scythic conquest of those regions. The orderly arrangement of these rulers is a matter of the utmost difficulty and even of impossibility. The classification of General Cunningham is based on indications so slight that it cannot resist serious criticism and indeed its validity depends in a great degree on his arrangement of the early kings, which must now be given up in consequence of the readjustment of Pantaleon and Agathocles. Von Sallet so entirely despairs of any reasonable arrangement that he adopts one which is merely alphabetical. All that has been attempted in the present catalogue is to group the kings roughly in something like chronological order, keeping similar types of coin as far as possible together. By means of the Index any king can easily be found, and that is the chief necessity.

It will however be well to set forth briefly what certain data we possess for the chronological and geographical assignment of the kings. We will begin with the chronological.

The only one of these later kings who strikes money on the Attic standard is Antialcidas, who must therefore have been either a contemporary or an immediate successor of Heliclos. And as Antialcidas and Lysias strike some coins in common they also must be contemporaries. A common type of Antialcidas is the piece of the Dioscuri, which seems to connect him with Eucratides, his portrait also resembles that of Heliclos. He would seem therefore not improbably to belong to the Eucratidian dynasty. The connexion of Lysias is obscure. There are also a few restrictions which help us in the assign-

Evidence of
restrikings.

ment of dates to some of the Greek kings of India.
Heliocles restrikes some of the coins of Strato I,*

and the name and types of Eucratides are stamped on a piece of Antialcidas,† as well as on some coins which I have assigned to Apollodotus I;‡ but it has been doubted whether these coins of Eucratides were really issued during his lifetime.

Any attempt finally to arrange the kings in dynastic lists by means of the types and legends which they use is destined to failure. The kings did not inherit these things, but adopted them according to fancy or convenience. One or two instances will be sufficient to

establish this. That Heliocles was son and successor of Eucratides is perhaps the most certain fact in Bactrian history. Yet he does not resemble Eucratides in his title (*δίκαιος* for *μέγας*), he does not wear the same helmet, nor use the same types. In the two last respects Demetrius differs from his father Euthydemus. On the other hand, Diodotus, who revolted against Antiochus II., retained the types of the Syrian king. These instances are sufficient to prove that identity of types between two kings is no proof of their relation to one another, nor is divergence of types any proof that they were not related. Still less can we draw any conclusions from the form of a helmet or the adoption of a title.

Perhaps the most suggestive approximation of types is that which appears when we compare the rare coins of Agathocleia, wife of Strato, with those of Euthydemus. They bear on the reverse the same type, Herakles seated, which is not usual in the Bactrian series. It is almost certain that Agathocleia must have been a king's daughter and heiress; otherwise, as we know from the coins

* Strato also restrikes coins of Heliocles.

† Sallet, p. 298.

‡ Cunningham, in *Num. Chron.* 1869, p. 226.

of Greek kings, her name would scarcely have appeared on the coin. That she was descended from Euthydemus is therefore very likely. We have already seen that king Agathocles was probably son of Euthydemas; Agathocleia may well have been his grand-daughter, or otherwise related to him. But in this kind of argument there are obviously the greatest risks; and we will attempt it in no second instance.

A large find of coins of the kings from Heliocles to Hermaeus was discovered some years ago at Sonipat;* and no less than 703 specimens have been weighed by Gen. Cunningham, who has acutely suggested that the order of the reigns may be gathered by a consideration of the amount of weight lost in circulation by the coins of different kings, those kings whose coins are most worn being naturally supposed to be the earliest. The loss is as follows:—

Heliocles, 5·43 gr.	Philoxenus, 3·77 gr.
Apollodotus, 4·57 gr.	Menander, 3·72 gr.
Strato, 4·56 gr.	Diomedes, 3·39 gr.
Antimachus II., 4·48 gr.	Amyntas, 3·30 gr.
Antialcidas, 4·10 gr.	Hermaeus, 3·20 gr.
Lysias, 3·73 gr.	

In this calculation it is assumed that the normal standard for hemidrachms is 37 grains, and that all kings minted up to that standard. This is, of course, not certain; nevertheless, the results of the test so nearly agree with the testimony of style, that we can scarcely be wrong in regarding the above order as approximately correct; only Antialcidas and Lysias should not be placed so late.

Among all these kings, two only, Apollodotus and Menander, are known to us from other sources. Menander is identified with the Milinda of the Buddhist work

* *Num. Chron.* 1872, p. 161.

"Milinda-prasna," which records not only that he was born at the sub-Caucasian Alexandria, but that he was a just and powerful ruler, and a convert to the Buddhist religion. Strabo* says that he was reported to have crossed the river Hypanis eastward and penetrated as far as the Isamus, but as we are ignorant where the Isamus was, this does not greatly add to our knowledge. Plutarch† records that as a ruler he was noted for justice; and that when he died many cities were anxious to possess his ashes—a curious tale, which is considered by Priusep to indicate a Buddhist source. The extraordinary abundance and wide distribution of his silver coins is well known. They were current, with those of Apollodotus, at Barygaza, many years after his death,‡ and are still abundantly found over a wide region, including Kabul, Jalalabad, Peshawar, Mathura, and Rampur. They are not brought from Kandahar or Seistan. "From this evidence," says Cunningham,§ "it is certain that Menander could not have possessed any part of Arachosia or Drangiana, and that his dominions to the west of the Indus must have been confined to the Kabul Valley and Eastern Afghanistan." ¶

The coins which bear the name of Apollodotus fall into two classes: these are distinguished in the Catalogue.

Apollodotus.

The second class are of later and poorer style; and on them the king usually bears the title of Philopator. General Cunningham says|| that the Philopator coins are found only in the Panjab and N.-W. India, while the others are found over a much wider area, including the "Upper Kabul Valley in the north, Kandahar and Roh in the west and east, and Sindh in the south." The evidence, on the whole, indicates that there were two kings of the name of Apollodotus, of whom the later, Philopator, was

* xi. 11. 1.

† *De Repub. Ger.*, p. 821.

‡ *Periplus maris Erythraei*, c. 47, ed. Müller.

§ *Num. Chron.* 1870, p. 221.

|| *Ibid.*, 1870, p. 77.

colleague of his father, the earlier, and his successor in some part of his dominions. And this probability will be raised almost to a certainty if we suppose that the restriking of Apollodotus' coins with the name of Eucratides took place in the life-time of the latter; since the coins which bear the legend Philopator cannot be brought within a considerable distance of the reign of Eucratides.

We have thus but slight indications, beside those of art and fabric, to help us in determining the dates of the kings from Heliodorus to Hermaeus. Nor have we safer data for their geographical assignment. The find-spots of their coins have never been recorded with completeness or accuracy. And the monograms which have been supposed to contain the names of mints have not been satisfactorily read, in spite of the diligent efforts of General Cunningham, whose want of success* in the matter seems to prove that success is not possible, at least in the present state of knowledge on the subject. And the details of the types adopted by various kings help us no more in determining the locality of their rule than in assigning their line of descent.

We can, however, make a few rough divisions of territory. Heliodorus and his predecessors minted, as we have seen, in Bactria, his successors only on the south of the Indian Caucasus. And further, it would seem that the Panjab and the Kabul Valley were frequently in different hands. Thus the coins of Archelaus and Amyntas seem to be found in Kabul, and not to the east of the Indus, and those of Hermaeus are far commoner in the same district than in the Panjab. On the other hand, the coins of kings Philoxenus, Strato, and

* Gen. Cunningham's readings have not been accepted by the best numismatists. Von Sallet remarks, "Such interpretations and experiments have too weak a basis to serve for historical investigations." See also the remarks of M. Chabouillet in the *Revue Numism.*, 1867, p. 403.

Hippostratus are chiefly found to the east of Jalalabad. A more exact statement could only be made after many years' study on the spot.

The recorded find-spots of coins are however sufficient to give us an idea of the extent of the Greek kingdom in India. Cunningham states that coins of Apollodotus are found as far south as Kandahar and Sindh, and those of Menander as far east as Mathura on the Jamna. And there appear to be proofs in Sanskrit literature* that a Greek ruler (perhaps Menander) besieged Ayodhya and Pātali-putra (Oudh and Patna). But these expansions were temporary, and there is no doubt that the only districts which were really Hellenized were the Kabul Valley and the western Panjab.

Coins of Antialcidas, Apollodotus, Menander, Lysias, Antimachus II., Diomedes, Archebius, and Hermaeus, were found by Masson† in the course of a few years at Beghram; and since his time coins of Epander, Dionysius, Zoilus, Amyntas, and other kings have been found in the same region, if not on the same site. The kings mentioned, and probably others of Greek race, must all have reigned in the Kabul Valley.

With the Greek kings we have placed one of Indian name, **Ranjabala**. Ranjabala, whose coins resemble those of Strato, and show him to have been nearly contemporary with that king. He may have been a satrap of Strato, who asserted his independence. His coins have been found in the eastern Panjab and at Mathura‡ in company with some of Strato.

* Cunningham, in *Num. Chron.* 1870, p. 224.

† See his important list of coins found at Beghram, in the *Journ. As. Soc. Bengal*, 1836, p. 537.

‡ Cunningham, *J. A. S. B.* 1854, p. 691. In this paper it is suggested that Ranjabala may be identical with Rājapāla, a king of the lunar race of Dehli, and that Zeionises may be Jīvana Rāja of the same dynasty. The reasons against these identifications are, however, very strong.

The barbarous kings who make their appearance in India after the destruction of the Greek kingdoms present even greater difficulties of arrangement than do the Greek kings themselves. Between the eastern expedition of Antiochus III., in B.C. 208, and the era of Kanerkes, which may be taken as fixed* to A.D. 78, there is no absolutely fixed point, and we are reduced to arguments of mere probability.

Of all the coins of the barbarous rulers, those of Manes are the earliest in style. Von Sallet remarks that the copper coins of this king are like those of Demetrius and Apollodotus, and belong to a period not much later than that of those kings. In the forms of Greek letters, and the style of art, his coins are superior not only to those of Hermaeus, but also to those of kings such as Zoilus and Nicias. It is impossible to place King Manes at a later date than the middle of the first century B.C. And it is an interesting fact, vouched for by Cunningham, that his coins are found in the Panjab only, especially the N.W. part of it, and not in Afghanistan. We must suppose that he ruled over some Scythic invaders, who had entered India not through the Kabul Valley, but through Kashmir or Nepal, while the country to the west of Peshawar was ruled by contemporary Greek kings. At present the Passes between Kashmir and Yarkand are but little used, but it is stated that the Karakoram Pass is open all the year round; and the trade between India and Yarkand by that route has of late years greatly increased. And we know that in old times Kashgar was far more thickly peopled than at present. It is also a matter of history that Nepal has more than once been invaded by Chinese armies. It would appear likely that at the time of the conquest of Bactria by the

* See below, p. li.

Yueh-chi, as to which something has been said already, about B.C. 130, some tribe of that race or some other Scythic horde passed southward through Kashmir or Nepal; and after imbibing something of Greek civilization, and learning the Greek language, succeeded during the decline of the Greek power after Menander in establishing a kingdom to the east of the Indus, of which Maues was the first ruler.

Azes was, according to general consent, the successor of Maues.

Von Sallet suggests that he was his son, and reads

Azes, Azilises.

on coins of Azes, with hesitation, the legend YMAV□, which may stand for *υἱὸς Μαύου*. Azes was certainly of later date than Maues, as the forms of his inscriptions and the art of his coins testify. His money also is not found to the west of Jalalabad; it is therefore likely that he did not greatly extend the dominions of Maues, though the extraordinary number of his coins testifies to his wealth and power. Azes strikes in conjunction with Aspavarma, Azilises, Vonones, and Spalirises, and Vonones in conjunction with Spalahores and Spalagadames. This shows that Azes, Azilises, Vonones, and the Spalirises group, of whom we shall speak presently, all belong to one time and to a single group of kings. But Vonones and Spalirises seem, from the find-spots of their coins, certainly to have reigned in Kabul: they may have ruled there and been tributary to Azes; but how they coexisted with the latest Greek kings and the invaders from Bactria, the kings of the Kadphises line, we are unable to determine.

Of the relations between themselves of the kings composing this group the legends of their coins enable us to judge in some measure:—

Vonones,
Spalirises,
&c.

1. *Βασιλέως βασιλέων μεγάλου Ἀζου* = name and titles of the Strategos Aspavarma.

- 2 Βασιλέως βασιλέων μεγάλου *Αζου = Βασιλέως βασιλέων μεγάλου 'Αξιλίσου *
3. Βασιλέως βασιλέων μεγάλου 'Ονώνου = Βασιλέως ἀδελφου δικαίου Σπαλαόρου.
- 4 Βασιλέως βασιλέων μεγάλου 'Ονώνου = Σπαλαόρου υἱοῦ δικαίου Σπαλαγαδάμου.
- 5 Βασιλέως βασιλέων μεγάλου Σπαλιρίσου = Βασιλέως μεγάλου Σπαλιρίσου.
- 6 Βασιλέως μεγάλου Σπαλιρίσου = Βασιλέως μεγάλου *Αζου †
- 7 Βασιλέως ἀδελφου Σπαλιρίσου = Βασιλέως ἀδελφου δικαίου Σπαλιρίσου
- 8 Σπαλύριος δικαίου ἀδελφου τοῦ βασιλέως = Σπαλαόρου υἱοῦ δικαίου Σπαλαγαδάμου
- 9 Vonones and Azes (undescribed coin, said to be in Gen Cunningham's possession)

The evidence afforded by these legends is valuable, but not so decisive as it might at first sight appear, and capable of being variously construed. Some points, however, are clear. Four kings of the set assume the title King of Kings (Azes, Azilises, Vonones and Spalirises), but they do not do so in succession, Azes seems content to share the title in a friendly way with Azilises and Spalirises, at any rate †. Spalirises was brother of a king, but of which king does not appear. Spalahores is also brother of a king, and he and his son Spalagadames strike in conjunction with Vonones. Spalirises is another brother, and at one time Spalagadames strikes in conjunction with him. As close alliances of this kind scarcely occurred in antiquity, except between members of one family, we may regard it

* These reverse titles are really written in Indian. I give, for convenience, the Greek equivalents.

† This is sufficient proof that the assumption of the title βασιλεὺς βασιλέων, 'Maharaja adhiraja', does not imply a claim to general supremacy.

as probable, if not certain, that all the kings of the group were related one to the other. In that case it is likely that Azilises, Vonones, Spalirises, Spalahores, and Spalyris were all sons of Azes, and Spalagadames his grandson. Aspavarma was a mere general or satrap of Azes—perhaps, as his name seems to show, of Hindu descent. The kingdom of Maues lasted in the hands of these rulers from before the middle of the first century B.C. at least until A.D. 20 or 30, spreading with time over a larger and larger area. It must have been put down by the growing power of the kings of the Kushan tribe, perhaps by Kadphises II.

We have coins of several other kings in India of the same period, Kings with Parthian names. who do not appear to have been connected with either the dynasty of Kadphises or that of Azes. The only tie which connects them together is the Parthian character of their names, and in most cases of their coin-types. Some both in name and portrait, Pacores and Arsaces, for instance, are thoroughly Parthian. It is to be observed that under Mithradates and his warlike successors the Parthians had extended their empire into Bactria, and driven back the invading Scythians. Some scions of the royal Arsacid stock, or mere Parthian noblemen, may have gained a footing in India and maintained themselves in opposition to the Scythic kings.

The most important king of the Parthian class is Gondophares, Gondophares with whom goes Abdagases, who on his coins calls and Abdagases. himself the nephew of Gondophares. The names of these rulers fortunately occur in the legends dating from the third century A.D., which record the visit of S. Thomas to India,* con-

* Cunningham, in *Journ. As. Soc. Bengal*, vol. xxiii. Cf. also Gutschmid, *Rhein. Mus.* 1864, p. 161, and von Sallet in *Zeitschr. f. Num.*, 1880, p. 296. Gutschmid shows that Gaspard, one of the three kings of the Christian legend, is identical with Gondophares.

taining indeed much that is untrustworthy, but also a basis of fact. S. Thomas is represented as converting Gandaphorus, his brother Gad, possibly the Orthagnes mentioned below, and his sister's son Labdanes, whose last name seems to be a corruption of Ahdagases. Where these rulers lived is not very clear. The legend, however, may furnish some ground for assigning them to the period of S. Thomas, that is, the first century A.D. More trustworthy than an early Christian legend should be the inscription at Takht-i Bahi, if it could be read with certainty. Professor Dowson renders thus * "In the 26th year of the great king Gondophares, on the third day of the month Vaisakha, (year) one hundred of the Samvatsara." Unfortunately, doubt hangs alike over the reading of name and date, nor can the era be identified for Samvatsara means merely era. All that we can be sure of is that Gondophares did *not* reign in the hundredth year of the Saka era, by which Kanerkles and his successors (see p. li) date their inscriptions, for the style of his coins forbids us to place them as late as A.D. 178. If the name of the king be rightly read it will prove that Gondophares reigned in the neighbourhood of Peshawar, but even this is not certain.

A silver coin of Gondophares discovered by M. Sallot, and figured in our plate xxxiii 2, may perhaps give us a clue to his date. It is of the type of Arsacid silver coins, and especially reminds us of a coin of Mithradates II (s.c. 90 or 80), which has similar types on both sides:—on one the head of the king, on the other the king seated, holding an eagle, crowned by a City, who stands behind him. And this last mentioned type seems not to recur in the Arsacid coinage, so that it would seem likely that Gondophares actually copied it from the coin of Mithradates. In the inscription of Gondophares' coin we find the epithet *αὐτοκράτωρ*, which is found on the money of only two

* *Journ. R. As. Soc.*, 1875 p. 379

† Gardner *Parthian Coinage* pl. ii. 19

Arsacid kings—Sinatroees, B.C. 76 to 69, and Phraates IV., A.D. 8—11. This particular coin of Gondophares then would seem to have been struck not later than the middle of the first century A.D. The period mentioned would suit the other coins of Gondophares.

That Orthagnes was a brother of Gondophares rests on a reading of his coins proposed by Gen. Cunningham. The supposition has nothing improbable in it; the type of Victory which appears on his coins being also found on those of Gondophares and Abdagases. If it be well founded, it will clearly prove the Parthian origin of the dynasty of Gondophares, Orthagnes connecting him with other Indian kings of Parthian type such as Pacores,* Arsaces θεός and Arsaces δίκαιος. All these rulers must have been contemporary with the great time of the Parthian empire. To the same period will be assigned also Zeionises, who on his coins calls himself by the modest title of Satrap.

With regard to the seat of the power of these Indo-Parthian kings we have a little information. The coins of Orthagnes,
Arsaces,
Zeionises. of these kings. Gondophares were found in plenty at Beghram by Masson, and his small rude silver coins in the Panjab; while those of Orthagnes are said by Gen. Cunningham to come from Seistan and Kandahar, and those of Abdagases (with legend Sasasa) from Western Panjab. These facts seem to point to an extensive dominion, and confirm the testimony of the anonymous Egyptian merchant,† who informs us of the existence of a Parthian realm in the neighbourhood of the mouth of the Indus, in the reign of Vespasian.

The silver coins of Sanabares, of which there is a specimen in the

* Not Pacorus. Almost all the names of the kings of this class end in —es; I have therefore kept that ending in doubtful cases, such as Maues and Spalirises.

† *Periplus maris Eryth.*, c. 38. Cf. Mommsen, *Röm. Geschichte*, vol. v., p. 352.

Sanabares British Museum (pl xxiii 10), have been given by v Sallet to about the year A D 80, and have been compared as contemporary with money of the Arsacid king Vologeses III* of that period. But the portrait of Sanabares, though it resembles that of Vologeses, is still more like that of Mithradates II, the helmet having cheek pieces like the helmet of the latter monarch, while the style of work is very superior to anything known in Parthia in the days of Vologeses. Mr Thomas had read on the Museum specimen the date ΓIT , which he interpreted as implying the 313th year of the Seleucid, and first of the Christian era. But this reading is now disputed,† and cannot be insisted on. But if it is given up we should be still inclined to place Sanabares at about the beginning of the Christian era. Sanabares does not use Indian characters in his legends, but either Greek or Pehlvi, and four of the five coins of his in the British Museum came from Persia. It is therefore likely that this king ruled exclusively or principally to the north of the Indian Caucasus.

On referring to the coins of the Arsacidae, we find that in that series the square \square and \sqsubset come in some twenty years before. On the other hand, the square \sqcup ‡ does not take the place of Ω until 8 A D. It is quite in keeping with these facts that Maues uses round letters only, Azes, Azilises, Spalirises and their contemporaries, use the square \square with Ω , Gendophares and Abdagases use the forms \square and \sqcup . We have thus a series of kings covering the period B C 50 to A D 50. The date of Pacores

* *Zeitschrift f Num* 1879, p 356. The text reads 'Vologeses I', following the erroneous numbering of Prokesch Osten.

† On other specimens the letters take the form $\Gamma \Gamma \Gamma$ &c. They may have no meaning.

‡ In the text this form is used in the legend of King Nicias who certainly reigned earlier than 8 A D. But on the actual coins of that king the letter is rounder, and of earlier type.

and Arsaces is not easy to fix, but must fall during this period. It is, however, noteworthy, as von Sallet points out, that the coin of Arsaces θεός bears precisely the same types as one of Maues.

The nameless king, who calls himself merely Soter Megas, naturally gives us no clue in his inscription to decide his affinities. Some of his coins are in type and style closely like those of Abdagases; and as he also makes use of the form **Λ**, he must be of about the same period as that king, A.D. 30-50. His coins are found in great numbers in the Kabul Valley. He may possibly have been a member of the Kadphises dynasty.

After the kings of Parthian character we must mention some others whose types are not dissimilar, yet who appear to be of Scythian race. Among these the most important is Heraüs, whose remarkable coin (pl. xxiv. 7) throws some light over the history of this troubled time. Of late the reading of the legend *Τυραννοῦντος Ἡράου Σάκα κοιράνου* has been disputed, but without solid reason, except as regards the last word. This may with equal exactness and probability be read *κορράνου*; but even if we do thus read it, the presence of the *τυραννοῦντος*, which is quite undisputed, proves that unusual Greek words may be expected at this time, and suggests that *κορράνου* may be a corruption of *κοιράνου*. The reading **ΗΡΑΟΥ** is allowed by Mr. Thomas; but he now disputes the important word Saka, reading instead of it the unintelligible words **ΣΑΝ ΑΒ**.* But we must point out that on the Brit. Mus. coin the third letter of the word is not formed like the **Ν**'s, of which there are four in the inscription, but like a retrograde **Μ**, which is on late Parthian and Bactrian coins an ordinary shape of **Κ**: see pls. xxv, vi. *passim*. Thus there seems to

* A similar coin in the possession of M. Tiesenhausen seems to read **ΣΑΝΑΒ ΚΟΡΡΑΝΟΥ**. See Thomas, *R. A. S. Journal*, 1883, p. 75.

be at present no sufficient reason for doubting that Heraüs calls himself a Saka king, and we thus gain a confirmation of the statement of ancient historians, that that race was prominent in the conquest of India from the Greeks. But Heraüs probably ruled, like other kings of the class, to the north of the Caucasus.

Similar in type of head to Heraüs is Hyrcodes, one of whose ordinary types, that of the half horse, is taken from silver coins of the early Antiochi of Syria, which circulated in Bactria. Wilson states that most of his coins come from the Bactrian side of the Caucasus, Mr Thomas,* that they belong to Kermun. At page 119 of the Catalogue will be found a few coins of the same class which seem to bear the names of other kings, but these legends may be mere blundered attempts to produce some more intelligible name.

Finally, we have to speak of a well defined group of kings which takes its rise with that Kozulo Kadphises who appears on coins as colleague and successor of Hermacus. His date must be the last quarter of the first century A.C.

We do not know to what branch of the widely extended race of Sakas, or nomads, Maues and his successors belonged. But we have reason to think that the group at present discussed were kings of the Yueh chi, who are identified by Cunningham with the Tochari, and that they belonged to the Kushan branch of that tribe.

We have already seen how Kadphises led the Yueh chi, about B.C. 25, southward across the Paropamisus and conquered Hermacus, whom he reduced to a state of vassalage. Under his successors the dominions of the Yueh chi went on increasing. Probably he was succeeded by the king who bears the very similar name of Kozula.

* On a coin probably similar to our pl. xxiv. 13 Mr Thomas reads Guā h in Pehlvi characters (*Sassanian Inscriptions* p. 10). Our coin is not sufficiently complete for me to be sure of the reading.

Kadaphes, who on his money calls himself the ruler of the K[']ushans. The portrait of this ruler on the coins bears so strong a resemblance to that of Augustus that it seems all but certain that Kadaphes II. he must have reigned at the very beginning of the Christian era. That he succeeded the first Kadphises is very probable, and it is equally probable that he was succeeded by the second, who on his coins calls himself Ooemo Kadphises, and whose reign brings us down to the accession of Kanerkes in A.D. 78. We thus have a succession of princes of the same or nearly the same name extending over 100 years, and it is hard to believe that they do not represent a dynasty which reigned in the Kabul Valley.

We have on a copper-plate from Manikyala (Taxila) a record, wherein
 Inscription a satrap called Liako Knsuluko dates from the 78th
 from Taxila. year of the great king Moga. It seems not unlikely that the satrap in question may be Kozola Kadaphes, and perhaps still more probable that the great king Moga is Maues. Kadaphes, who probably reigned at the very beginning of the Christian era, may well be placed seventy-eight years later than the accession of Maues, which must be placed not so late as the middle of the first century B.C. But of course it is all but impossible that Maues can have himself reigned seventy-eight years. The reference must be not to the year of his reign, but to an era established by him.

The evidence derived from the style and epigraphy of coins seems to show that Kadphises I. and Kadaphes ruled but
 Spread of Yueh-chi in India. a part of N.-W. India. When Kadphises came in as an invader from the north, he found Hermaeus ruling in the Kabul Valley, and reduced him to a state of dependence. At the same time Azes was probably ruler of the Panjab; and perhaps some of the later Greek rulers, such as Hippostratus, still held rule on the lower Indus. When Hermaeus died no Greek succeeded him, but Kadphises occupied his place. Kadaphes, or the nameless

king, must have succeeded Kadphises their contemporaries must have been Azilises, Spalirises and Gondophares That the coins of

They become
dominant under
Kadphises II

Gondophares and of the nameless king are alike found in abundance at Begram, while those of Kadaphes are not abundant, seems to show that the

Yach chi did not rapidly extend their dominion in India, but met at first with formidable rivals in the descendants of Azes Only on the accession of the second Kadphises did the power of the invaders become altogether predominant It appears that under him and his successors it was supreme in all N-W India, and Greeks, Parthians, and the race of Azes alike disappear from history as reflected in the coins

Kadphises II, Ooemo Kadphises, was a wealthy monarch, and the founder of a powerful line of Scythic kings, as to whom inscriptions give us some information His date is about the middle of the first century A.D.

Successors of
Kadphises II,
Kanerkas
and Hoorkas

His successors are the kings called on their coins

Kanerkas and Hoorkas, and in the records Kanishka and Huvishka Their rule comprised the whole of N. W. India and the Kabul Valley

The date of these kings was a matter of uncertainty until the

Their date

brilliant conjecture of Mr Fergusson* as to the origin and use of the Saka era settled the matter

Mr. Fergusson's theory is accepted by most Sanskrit scholars, and the numismatic evidence in its favour is so overwhelming, that the numismatist cannot hesitate to join them, in fact, v Sallet had before the publication of Mr Fergusson's paper assigned Kanerkas to the same period into which he falls on the theory proposed in that paper, and that on numismatic evidence only The new theory is that the Saka era starts from the date not of the destruction of the Sakas,

* *On the Saka Samvat and Gupta Eras* J R A S 1860, p 209 Cf Max Muller, *India—What can it teach us?* p 291

but of the establishment of their empire in India under Kanerkes.* It is fixed to A.D. 78. The dates at Mathura and elsewhere are said to be as follows (Thomas: *Ancient Indian Weights*, p. 46, and *Jainism*, p. 10):—

KING.	SAKA YEAR.	YEAR A.D.
Kanerkes,	9, 11, 18, 28	87—106.
Hooerkes,	33, 39, 47, 48, 51	111—129.
Vasu Deva,	44, 83, 87, 98	122—176.

The evidence of finds confirms this assignment of dates. In a tope at Ahin Posh near Jalalabad, Mr. Simpson found together the following gold coins:—

10 coins of Kanerkes, 6 of Kadphises, 1 of Hooerkes.

1 of Domitian, 1 of Trajan, 1 of Sabina.

The reigns of the Roman imperial persons cover the period A.D. 81-136; and this proves that the deposit cannot have been buried until about A.D. 130,† probably in the reign of Hooerkes.

It is true that in the Manikyala tope there were found with coins of Kanerkes some worn consular denarii which belong to the period before Augustus,‡ but it is more than probable that these coins were not buried till a long time after their issue.

It seems to be universally allowed that the Kanerkes and Hooerkes of the coins are the Kanishka and Huvishka of inscriptions, and that these were successive kings of the Kabul Valley and the Panjab.

Vasu Deva. But the Vasu Deva of the inscriptions, who is supposed to correspond to the Bazodeo of the coins, is a more mysterious personage. He overlaps in the dates Huvishka,

* Or, perhaps, Kadphises II.; as it is Kadphises who begins the issue of Indo-Scythic gold coins: and Kanerkes' earliest date is the year 9.

† Sabina came to the throne in 128. The coin of her issue, now preserved in the British Museum, is not as stated by previous writers "much worn," but seems to have greatly suffered, whether in ancient or modern times, by being exposed to heat. The coin of Trajan is worn. Cf. *J. R. A. Soc.* 1880, p. 266.

‡ *Journ. As. Soc. Bengal*, iii. p. 34.

and appears to have reigned for no less a period than fifty-four years. Indeed, if one inscription be rightly read, he sometimes dates from year 5 of the era,* which will give to his reign the impossible length of 94 years. Prof. Dowson therefore suggests that Vasu Deva may have been the name given by their Indian subjects to kings of the Kanerkes dynasty. In favour of this view it may be remarked that the words Vasu Deva occur in Sanskrit letters on coins of various periods and classes; and the supposed Greek equivalent ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ occurs only on Indo-Scythic coins of semi-barbarous fabric.

The coins of Vasa Deva are succeeded by a large variety of copies, some of fairly good style, others of barbarous work, neither class bearing intelligible legends. Some of these, in copper, were usually given to an imaginary king Oer Keorano, such being their legend. Von Sallet has, however, conjectured that as there are no gold coins with the legend Oer Keorano, and no copper bearing the legend Oerko Korano, the copper coins above mentioned must have been struck by king Hoerkes. This conjecture is strongly confirmed by the discovery in the Museum series of coins† in all respects similar to those reading Oer Kenorano but reading clearly Oerke Korano. But in fact the difference between the two legends is almost evanescent, N in the one taking the place of K in the other; however, in the inscriptions of this class these two letters are constantly confounded.‡

The gold coins which repeat barbarously the legends and types of Vasu Deva become eventually of thin fabric and cup-like shape, like some of the issues of Byzantium of the ninth and subsequent centuries. But they must be earlier than that period, and are perhaps copied from the concave coins of the class struck at Persepolis during Parthian supremacy.

* Cunningham, *Archæological Reports*, iii. 30. Dowson, *J.R.A.S.* vii. p. 381.

† Pages 156-8.

‡ See above, p. xlvii.

The whole class of Indo-Scythic gold coins appears as a most remarkable phenomenon amid the coins of India, especially as gold coins are entirely wanting in the Greek-Indian issues after the time of Eucratides. The line of descent of the new issue must be traced not through the gold money of Alexander, which perhaps still circulated in southern Asia, but through the Roman aurei which were first issued in abundance by Augustus, and which at the beginning of the Christian era made their way into India, where they have been found in conjunction with coins of Kadphises and Kanerkes. In weight the Indo-Scythic coins nearly correspond to the Roman. ✓

II. INSCRIPTIONS.

The inscriptions on the coins contained in this volume are of the following kinds:—

(1) Greek language in Greek characters. On the coins of earlier kings, from Diodotus to Demetrius, Greek legends only are employed. After that time we usually find Greek on one side of the coin only. It is, however, quite evident that the Greek letters and the Greek language were generally understood in northern India and in Kabul as late as the second century of our era. This fact, clearly established by the testimony of coins, confirms the otherwise not trustworthy testimony of Philostratus, who represents that Apollonius of Tyana, when he visited India, had no difficulty in making himself generally understood by speaking Greek. In the Hindu revival under the Guptas the Greek language was probably swept away with other traces of Greek culture. Notable is the use by some of the later rulers of poetical Greek words like *κοίρανος*, *τυραννέων* and *ἀνίκητος*.

(2) Indian language in native characters. These last are of two sorts. The square letters of the so-called Indian Pali are used by Pantaleon and Agathocles only; the

more cursive characters, called Arian Pali, are used by all the other kings down to the latest times. In the case of the edicts of Aśoka, the Arian characters are used only in the Kabul Valley, and the Indian characters elsewhere, and this fact shows, what is proved in many other ways, how completely the Greek and Scythian power in India centred in the Kabul Valley.

The language which I have called by the general name of Indian is a debased form of Sanskrit or Pali. To fix authoritatively the readings of words in this language is impossible except to a Pali scholar. I have therefore given, in nearly all cases, the readings of previous writers, unless they seemed to me to conflict with the clear testimony of the coins, in which case (a very rare one) I have ventured on innovation. In the cases where it was necessary to decide between various authorities, I have sometimes had the advantage of the advice of Mr. Cecil Bendall, who has kindly allowed me to profit by his wider knowledge of Sanskrit. Still more have I regarded my philological criticism of the forms presented by the coin legends as lying outside my task. Such criticism might well form a supplement to M. Sournia's valuable papers on the language of the Aśoka edicts in vols. xv and xvi of the *Journal Asiatique*, but in a numismatic work it would be altogether out of place. And this is clearly a task which could only be attempted with advantage by a highly trained Sanskritist.

The system here adopted in transliteration of Pali inscriptions is the same as is used in other Museum Catalogues, and nearly identical with that used by Prof. M. Williams in his *Lexicon and Grammar*.

To the letters in which these inscriptions are written I have paid closer attention, palaeography being perhaps more nearly related to archaeology than to philology. To determine their forms requires care and a practised eye rather than wide linguistic knowledge. I have drawn up a table of Arian Pali

letters used on the coins, after careful comparison of the authoritative tables drawn up by Gen. Cunningham (see p. lxx). All the letters in the table have been cut upon types; so that printing in this alphabet will in future be comparatively easy. With the square or Indian Pali characters I have not concerned myself, as they occur on so few coins.

(3) Scythic language in Greek characters. These are the inscriptions on coins of the late kings of the Kanerkes group, such as **PAO, NANO, KOZOVAO, KOPANO**, and more especially the names of deities on the reverses. These words, so far as at present identified, are of non-Scythic origin, borrowed from the languages of India, Persia, and Greece, and only bearing the Scythian stamp in their termination **o**, and in modifications of the forms of words.

Lists of Greek, Scythic and Indian words will be found in the *Index of Inscriptions*; and renderings of the last-mentioned in the table at p. lxxii.

III.—MONOGRAMS.

In the field of coins of all periods is a prodigious number of monograms and detached letters, sometimes Greek and sometimes of the Arian Pali class. If these could be read and interpreted, there can be no doubt that they would afford us most valuable information. But they present the greatest difficulties.

Gen. Cunningham has well remarked, in regard to some of the Greek monograms, that their constant recurrence during successive reigns proves that they cannot denote monetary magistrates, but must stand for mints. There is reason in this; but when the writer goes further, and tries to identify the various mints which they respectively represent, we, like most students of these coins both in England and abroad, are unable to follow him. While therefore we must acknowledge the

possibility that many of the Greek monograms may stand for the names of mints, we must stop short at that point. Nor does there seem any probability that we shall advance further, until the find-spots of Bactrian and Indian coins are far more exactly recorded than they have hitherto been. The monograms and letters of the Pali alphabet do not recur in the same way as the Greek, but vary far more; and it does not seem probable that they stand for mints. They may stand for the names of magistrates, for the date or number of the issue, or they may have been used for some other purpose which has not yet been guessed. Perhaps, in these circumstances, it may seem superfluous to record them, as has been done in this Catalogue; but it is impossible to be sure that valuable information will not some day be extracted from them.

IV. TYPES.

The types which appear on the coins described in the present volume are most interesting from the point of view of art and mythology; but it is to be regretted that they furnish us with but little historical information. We have already noted the futility of trying to determine the genealogy or the dominions of the Greek kings by means of the types of their coins; and the same holds true, in scarcely less degree, in regard to the kings of Scythic race. It is a remarkable fact that throughout the period of which we treat there seem to have been in N.-W. India artists capable of designing original types for coins, so that the necessity for a slavish copying of foreign coins, which gives valuable material to the historian, does not seem to have arisen.

In the types used by Greek kings we find great variety, and they

Types of Greek kings.	open to us quite a new chapter of Greek art, affording fresh proof of the remarkable originality
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of the artists of the Hellenistic age. In regard to their style, we may note two points:—(1) The extraordinary realism of their portraiture. The portraits of Demetrius (pl. ii. 9), of Antimachus (v. 1), and of Eucratides (v. 7), are among the most remarkable which have come down to us from antiquity, and the effect of them is heightened in each case by the introduction of a peculiar and strongly-characteristic head-dress, which is rendered with scrupulous exactness of detail. (2) The decidedly Praxitelean character of the full-length figures of deities on the reverses. The figures of Herakles (pl. ii. 9, iii. 3), of Zeus (iv. 4, vii. 2), of Poseidon (v. 1), of Apollo (v. 4, ix. 10), are all in their attitudes characteristic of the school of Praxiteles. The types of Greek deities which we find are sometimes more distinctive than the style in which they are rendered. Thus, on coins of Demetrius, Artemis is sometimes radiate (pl. iii. 1), on coins of Agathocles (iv. 4) Zeus bears in his hand the three-headed Hekate, Herakles crowns himself with a wreath, Pallas appears in short skirts, and many other such strange forms of Greek deities appear.

To search out the reasons of these variations of type, reasons to be found probably in many instances in the influence of local Indian or Persian legend or belief, would be a very attractive task, and not hopeless, considering the data furnished us by the legends of the gold Indo-Scythic coins, as to which we shall presently have to speak.

The earliest of the clearly Indian types to make its appearance is
 Semi-Hellenic a dancing-girl, wearing long hanging earrings and
 types. oriental trousers, on the money of Pantaleon (iii. 9)
 and Agathocles (iv. 9). As we come to a later period, non-Hellenic types, or types in which there is a non-Hellenic element, gradually make their way on the coins. On coins of Philoxenus (xiii. 9) and Telephus (xxxii. 7) we find a radiate figure of a sun-god

standing, holding a long sceptre. On those of Amyntas (xiv 11) and Hermaeus (xv 8) we find the head of a deity wearing Phrygian cap, whence issue rays. But when we reach the issues of King Maues (pls xvi, xvii), we find a wealth of most remarkable and original barbaro-Hellenic figures, a figure resembling Tycho (xvi 3), holding in one hand a patera, in the other a wheel, who seems to be the original of the still more outlandish figure of Azes' coins (xviii 10, 11), a radiate Artemis, with veil flying round her head (xvi 4), a draped goddess, bearing a crescent on her head, and standing between two stars, and several others. Still more original is the type (xvi 9), where a seated Zeus grasps in his extended hand, not, as usual, a Victory (vii 9) or a thunderbolt (vii 5), but a being who seems an impersonation of the thunderbolt, and stands in the midst of it, as well as the type (xvii 2) where a nymph, perhaps a Maenad, stands grasping two stems of vine. Maues' successors, Azes and Azilises, use types of the same class. A careful consideration of these facts will convince us that by some means or other Maues and his race secured the services of artists who had been instructed by Greeks, but were not restricted by Greek traditions. In fact, in these coins we have the sole remaining relics of an interesting school of art, one of many which existed in Asia in the first century B.C., and which have passed away almost without leaving any memorial. It would further seem that kings, who were the patrons of art, and understood the Greek language, must have been considerably softened and refined by contact with civilized neighbours.

The first of Indian deities to claim a place on the coins is Śiva, who seems to make his appearance on the coins of
 Hindu types Gondophares (pl. xxii 8, 9), though it must be confessed that this figure may with equal plausibility be called a Poseidon, for the characteristic marks of Śiva are absent. But on

coins of Kadphises II. the bull, which appears beside the deity, sufficiently proves him to be Śiva; and on the money of Kanerkes and his successor he appears in more and more native form, four-armed, and bearing the numerous symbols associated with him in local belief. It is probable that the goddess who appears on the coins of Azes as standing on a lotus, and holding a flower (xix. 5), is either Pārvatī, the dread wife of Śiva, or Lakshmī, the goddess of fortune: the supposed lion, which seems on the coin to lie under her left elbow, may be after all only a lump of oxide. These, and the dancer on the coins of Pantaleon and Agathocles, are the only strictly Hindu types to be found on coins before the time of the great Yueh-chi dynasty, when other deities come in, as will be seen by the list given below.

To speak of Parthian types on coins at all may seem a misnomer, since there are no original Parthian types in existence, if we except representations of the king himself: in these matters the Parthians were imitators of the Greeks. But there are, notwithstanding, certain types of deities, and a certain style of art, which we learn to associate with the coins of Parthia; and when we can trace these on coins issued in India, a presumption arises that the king who issued them was of Parthian stock. For example, the portraits of Parthian kings, bearded, and wearing the diadema, have quite a distinct aspect; and we find this aspect in the portraits of Gondophares, Pacores, Orthagnes, and Sanabares. The type which represents a City crowning the king, which occurs on the money of Phraates IV. and subsequent kings of Parthia, is used by Zeionises (pl. xxiii. 4); and Nike, who is continually present on Parthian coins, is quite a feature also on our pl. xxiii., which contains coins of the kings of this group. Indeed, some of their coins, such as xxiii. 10 and 11, are altogether of Parthian type.

In view of their types, the gold coins of the conquering Yueh-ch'

Types on gold of Yueh-chi. kings are of surpassing interest. The obverse presents us with a figure of the king clad in helmet and armour, which are closely like those borne by the first Arsaces of Parthia on his coins. The reverses are extremely varied, and present us with a multitude of types borrowed from several different mythologies. Had these coins been anepigraphons, their interpretation would have baffled all ingenuity; but fortunately the names of the various deities represented are written beside them in Greek characters, only somewhat disguised by being crushed into Scythian forms. On these types two important papers have been published, one by Mr. Thomas* and one by Dr. Hoffmann.† Though the present writer does not pretend to the linguistic knowledge of either of these scholars, he ventures to discuss their results from the numismatic point of view and that of comparative archaeology.

On these gold coins the following types appear:—

(a.) GREEK AND SEMI-GREEK DEITIES.

Inscriptions.

Types.

HAIOC	Radiate sun-god, holds sceptre.
CAAHNH	Male moon-deity, holds sceptre.
NANAIA	Female deity holding sceptre, which ends in the fore-part of a horse.

These types occur in the series of coins issued by king Kanerkes with Greek legends only. The names of the deities are given in Greek, not Scythic. Nevertheless, in the types there are clear signs of barbarism. The figure of Helios is identical with that on bilingual coins inscribed with the name of

* *Jainism, or the Early Faith of Asoka*; J. R. A. S. 1877.

† *Abhandlungen f. d. Kunde des Morgenlandes*, vol. vii. (1881), no. 3, p. 139 + 141.

*Inscriptions.**Types.*

Miōro, and the figure of Nanaia with that on the coins inscribed **NANA**; while the type of 'Salene' is borrowed from the coins inscribed **MAO**, and is male instead of female. Nanaia, though a deity of Persian origin,* was clearly regarded by the die-cutter as Greek, perhaps as identical with Artemis, but there is much that is oriental in her figure.

NANA, } Female deity holding sceptre, as above; over her
NANA PAO } forehead, crescent.

[**οΔΙΙο**] The **PAO** is evidently only a suffix. The crescent of course indicates a lunar deity. **NANO** and **OKPO** are combined on a coin published by Prokesch-Osten. *Arch. Zeit.* 1849, pl. x. 8.

HPAKIAO Herakles; holds club and apple.

HPo Artemis clad in long chiton; holds bow and arrow.

The type is unmistakeable, but the legend is puzzling. Mr. Thomas reads it **ZEPO** 'Ceres' (?), but that brings us no nearer to Artemis. I venture to suggest that the word **MEIPO** (see p. lxiii) is intended, for we find in other instances that inappropriate legend sometimes accompanying types which were, as we may conjecture, unintelligible to the die-cutter.

PAO PHOPO War-god, standing; holds spear and shield.

The word **PAO**, evidently meaning king or royal, may be detached from the legend. The remainder, **PHOPO**, cannot be with certainty explained, but it seems most likely that it is a mere twisting of the Greek **APHΣ**, and that the intention is to portray the Greek war-god. The type suits Ares perfectly.

* A long dissertation on her by Hoffmann, l. c., p. 130.

*Inscriptions**Types*

ΠΙΟΜ

Pallas, or Roma, holds spear and shield

Mr Thomas reads ΠΙΑΗ, 'Rhev' (?) But ΠΙΟΜ, or even ΠΩΜ, is nearer to the actual legend, and the types of Pallas and Roma can scarcely be distinguished, I am therefore inclined to find here an impersonation of the great city, such impersonation being usual in contemporary Roman coins

ΣΑΡΑΠΟ

Sarapis, holds sceptre, modius on head

ΩΡΟΝ

Deity, wearing modius, holds sceptre.

[ΩΡΟΗ?]

I am disposed to identify this figure with the Greek Urannus, though he may almost as well stand for the Indian Varuna

(β) PERSIAN DEITIES

 ΑΟΡΟ, }
 ΑΟΟΡΟ }

Fire god, holding hammer and tongs

Male figure, holding wreath and tongs

This is the Iranian fire god, called by Mr Thomas Atars, but his form is copied from that of the Greek Hephaestus

ΑΡΑΕΙΧΡΟ

Sun god, with hand raised (Persian?)

The origin of the name is obscure it may even be a mere corruption of ΑΡΔΟΧΡΟ

ΑΡΟΟΑΣΓΟ

Male deity, holding wreath, horse beside him

The first letter has usually been corrected to Α Hoffmann, however, observes that as it stands the name is near to the Persian word Luhrasp It is not certain that we have here a sun god, the horse, his only marked attribute, being not necessarily solar

 ΜΑΝΑΟ
 ΒΑΓΟ

Moon god, four armed, seated on throne

*Inscriptions.**Types.*

Mr. Thomas interprets the legend 'Mâonh Bago,' a particular form of the Iranian moon-deity. Hoffmann recognizes the deity as Bahman (Manō Vohū).

MAO

Moon-god, holds sceptre, wreath, ankus, &c.

Mao is a Zend name for the moon-god.

MIPO, }
MEIPO, }
MIOPO, }
[ONIO]

Radiate sun-god, holds sceptre, wreath, &c.

[In one case the inscription accompanies a figure of Nanaia.]

The form **MIOPO** does not, so far as I know, occur. The deity intended seems therefore rather to be the Iranian sun-god Mihira, than his Graeco-Roman counterpart Mithras.

NANA

See above, under Greek deities.

ANINΔA

Victory, holding wreath and sceptre.

The Zend word *Vanant* stands for the star of victory (Hoffmann). Mr. Thomas considers the legend to refer to Anandates, a Persian deity mentioned by Strabo.* But he was a male deity, and of his character we know nothing.

OAΔO

Wind-god running.

"Zend, 'wind-god,' *vātō*" (Hoffmann). The type is very characteristic, and decidedly original.

OPΛAΓNO

War-god ; holds spear and sword.

The legend has been read **OPΔAΓNO**, and supposed by Mr. Thomas to refer to Agni. Hoffmann considers the deity to be the Persian war-god Varhran, or Bahram.

ΦAPPO

Deity holding fire, sceptre, sword, &c., some-

* 'Ωμανοῦ καὶ Ἀναδάτου, Περσικῶν δαιμόνων, page 512 (c).

Inscriptions

Types

times wears winged helmet, or stands on a fire, sometimes holds the caduceus of Hermes, and even his purse

The Persian word *far* or *farr* signifies fire, and that the deity is a fire god is evident Hoffmann calls him the god of victory, *htarenanhh*, "Hohheits und Sieges glnuz"

(γ) INDIAN DEITIES

ΑΡΔΟΧΡΟ
[ΔΟΧΡΟ]

Female deity, holding a cornucopiae

The type is nearer to that of the Greek Tyche than to any other figure. The legend has been regarded as a transcription of Ardhaugra, half or consort of Siva, Parvatī. And that ΟΚΡΟ stands for Siva is certain, as we shall presently see but there still remains for explanation the aspirate X for K, as well as the curious circumstance that the cruel and relentless Parvatī should appear in so mild and propitious a form. Hoffmann considers the deity intended to be the Persian Ashis, daughter of Ahuro, goddess of fortune. Others suppose her to be Lakshmi, the Indian goddess of fortune, who closely corresponds to Tyche.

ΜΑΑΧΝΟ

War god Skanda, holding standard and sword

There can be little doubt that the legend represents the Sanskrit Mahasena, 'ruler of a great army,' an epithet of both Siva and Skanda. The

Inscriptions.

Types.

figure so nearly resembles that of Skanda in the present series, that it is safe to identify it with him. Later, Mahāsena reappears, in somewhat different form.

OKPO

Śiva, standing with trident and bull; his hair in form of a shell.

Śiva having four hands, in which he holds a vase, an Indian thunderbolt,* a trident, and a goat: sometimes a wreath or a Greek thunderbolt: he is sometimes phallic.

There has been a quite unnecessary doubt as to the identification of this figure; Hoffmann calls it Ahuro, and von Sallet "Pantheon aus Zeus, Poseidon, Herakles," &c. No doubt there is a Greek element in the type, but the attributes prove beyond any doubt that Śiva (Ugra) is intended. The thunderbolt, trident, and goat, are all attributes of that deity as he appears in Hindu pictures, and the special arrangement of the hair and the phallic nature also belong to him especially. On some of the late coins, Śiva has three faces.

**CKANΔO
KOMAPO,
BIZAGO**

Two figures of armed deities; one holds standard and sword, one sword and spear.

These figures also can be unhesitatingly identified as Skanda, the Hindu god of war, who bears the epithet of Kumāra, the prince, and Viśākha, who is called in the Mahābhārata† a son and impersonation of Skanda.

* On p. 132 this attribute has been called a drum. Its form is that of a drum, but the occurrence of the Greek thunderbolt in the hand of Śiva shows that it is the Indian counterpart of that weapon.

† i. 2588, iii. 14384, &c.

*Inscriptions.**Types.*

CKANΔO
KOMAPo,
MAACHNO,
BIZAGo

Two figures, as before; between them a deity, who is apparently horned.

In this remarkable group we find again Skaada Kmāra, and Viśākha: the third figure appears to be Mahāsena, who is here differentiated from Śiva.

ΩPON

See above, under 'Greek Deities.'

(δ) *Buddha.*

BOΔΔO,
OΔYO BOY }
CAKAMA, }
JΓO BOYΔΔO

Figure of Buddha, standing, preaching.

Buddha seated cross-legged (Pl. xxxii. 14).

These coins are most interesting as giving us the earliest known artistic representation of Buddha. The second and longer legend seems to be a transcript of Advaya Buddha Śākyamuai.* On a British Museum specimen CAKAMA is clear; the old reading CAMANA, with its interpretation Śramana, must therefore be given up.

The style in which these various figures are represented is remarkable, and points clearly to a local school.

Style of types.

There are a few set schemes according to which all the figures are arranged. Nanaia (xxvi. 10) is in exactly the same attitude as Ardochro (xxvi. 6). The sea-god (xxvii. 9) finds his close parallel in the moon-god (xxvii. 22). Pallas, or Roma (xxviii. 10) differs from Ares (xxviii. 17) only in the length of her chiton. This being the case, it is evidently futile to seek the originals of the types of these coins, as one might be tempted to do, on the Roman aurei of the Cæsars. Thus the Roma (xxviii. 20) is closely like Pallas on an aureus of Gallus, and the Victory (xxviii. 13) nearly resembles

* The word *advaya* is due to a suggestion of Mr. Bendall; the full form would be *advaya-vādin*, 'he who speaks of the one (knowledge).'

Victory on an aureus of Otho; yet we have no right in these and similar cases to assume that the Roman coin is the prototype, and the Indian coin the copy. Rather both coin-types are copies of a conventional and widely current mode of representing the deities. Within the limits set by their conventional notions as to attitudes and drapery the artists employed by the Scythic kings move freely; they vary attributes continually, and in the case of Siva even develop a type quite different from anything to which they can have been accustomed in a Greek school.

V. WEIGHTS.

It is maintained by Gen. Cunningham that the earliest Greek coins of India, those of Sophytes, are struck not on the Attic standard, but on a native standard which is based on the rati or grain of *abrus precatorius*. Of these grains, 32 weigh, according to Cunningham, $58\frac{1}{2}$ English gr., according to Thomas 56 gr. We thus reach a unit, the purāṇa, followed in the early punched silver coins of India; and that the money of Sophytes follows the same standard is likely enough, though if so it is rather over-weight.

Apart from these specimens, all the earlier coins of the kings of Greek descent which were issued in India and to the north of the Caucasus, are struck on the Attic standard (drachm, 67·5 grains) which Alexander made universal in the regions which he conquered, and which was maintained by the Seleucid kings who succeeded him in Asia.

The earliest monarch to strike on another standard is Eucratides; and in the reigns of his successors, Heliocles and Antialcidas, the Attic standard is gradually given up, the new standard advancing in conjunction with the custom of using on the coins Indian transcripts of the Greek legends.

This new standard appears to be identical with that called by metrologists the Persian, the standard on which Persian standard. coins were struck in all parts of the Persian Empire, notably the sign stamped with the figure of the Persian king, which must have freely circulated in the northern parts of India, which paid tribute to the Persians. The standard used by the Indians for the silver coins, which they issued before the Greek conquest, is as we have already remarked different. The present standard therefore would seem not to be native to India, but an importation from Persia.

In the Persian standard the unit or drachm weighs 84.86 grains if therefore the lower standard of the Greek kings of India be Persian, we must call the heavier pieces, which weigh as a maximum 160 grains, didrachms, and the smaller pieces, which weigh up to 40 grains, hemidrachms. Hitherto the larger pieces have usually been treated as didrachms, and the smaller as hemidrachms, of Attic standard, which is clearly wrong. But Sallet also appears to be wrong in supposing that the larger pieces are tetradrachms, and the smaller drachms of a standard reduced from the Attic. For the change from the Attic standard to that which I call the Persian takes place suddenly, and is evidently due not to any sinking of standard, but to the adoption for purposes of convenience of a different weight for coins.

All gold coins before the Indo-Seythic period follow the Attic Gold standard standard, somewhat debased. The Indo-Seythic gold money, as we have already observed, p. lvi, follows the standard of the aurei of Rome.

The following table gives approximately the normal or standard weights of coins in the various metals issued in India by Greek and Seythic kings.

PERCY GARDNER

NORMAL WEIGHTS OF COINS.

GOLD.

	Grains.	Grammes.
Stater of Attic Standard	132·	8·55
Drachm of Attic Standard	66·	4·27
<hr/>		
Indo-Scythic distater	248·	16·07
„ stater	124·	8·03
„ quarter-stater	31·	2·01

SILVER.

Tetradrachm of Attic Standard	264·	17·10
Drachm of Attic Standard	66·	4·27
Hemidrachm of Attic Standard	33·	2·13
Obol of Attic Standard	11·	·71
<hr/>		
Didrachm of Persian Standard	160·	10·36
Hemidrachm of Persian Standard	40·	2·59
<hr/>		
Drachm of Indian Standard	58·	3·75

NICKEL.

Didrachm of Attic Standard	132·?	8·55
Drachm of Attic Standard	66·	4·27

THE ARIAN PALI ALPHABET, ON COINS.

Value	Forms	Value	Forms	Value	Forms
a	¹ 𑀓 ² 𑀔 ³ 𑀕*	gam	𑀕	the	𑀔
am	¹ 𑀓 [² 𑀕]†	gu	¹ 𑀓 ² 𑀔	śda	[𑀕]
ā (medial) or m	.	go	𑀔	dha	[𑀔]
i	𑀔	gha	𑀕	ta	¹ 𑀓 ² 𑀔 ³ 𑀕
im	𑀕	cha	¹ 𑀓 ² 𑀔	ti	¹ 𑀓 ² 𑀔
u	𑀔	chha	¹ 𑀓 [² 𑀕]	te	𑀔
e	𑀔	ja	¹ 𑀓 ² 𑀔 ³ 𑀕	tra	¹ 𑀓 ² 𑀔
o	[𑀔]	ji	¹ 𑀓 ² 𑀔	tsa	[𑀕]
la	𑀔	ju	𑀔	tsa	𑀔
li	𑀔	jū	𑀔	tha	[𑀕]
lu	𑀔	jña	[𑀕]	śda	¹ 𑀓 ² 𑀔 ³ 𑀕 ⁴ 𑀕 ⁵ 𑀕
le	𑀔	jha	𑀔	di	¹ 𑀓 ² 𑀔 ³ 𑀕
ka	𑀔	jham	𑀔	du	𑀔
ki	𑀔	jho	𑀔	de	¹ 𑀓 ² 𑀔
kre	¹ 𑀓 ² 𑀔	ña	[¹ 𑀓 ² 𑀔]	do	𑀔
lha	¹ 𑀓 ² 𑀔	ta	[𑀔]	dra	𑀔
lu	𑀕	tha	[𑀔]	dha	𑀔
lha	[𑀕]	thi	𑀔	dhra	𑀔
ga	¹ 𑀓 ² 𑀔 ³ 𑀕	thu	𑀔	śna	¹ 𑀓 ² 𑀔 ³ 𑀕

* Bottom strokes occur in the case of many letters, such as *a*, *ga*, *ja*, *ka* and *la*; it is therefore sometimes impossible to say whether a letter is intended to be followed by *u* or *r*, or to be only casually varied.

† Forms in square brackets are not found on coins in the British Museum, but are cited as occurring elsewhere on the authority of General Cunningham.

‡ The author maintains that the sign ¹𑀓 has no phonetic value, as the value of a sign is determined by the sign itself, not by the stroke from which it is derived.

§ I cannot distinguish on the coins between *śna* and *śna*, *śna* and *śna*; the forms of *śna*, *śna* and *śna* are used interchangeably on the coins of Menander.

THE ARIAN PALI ALPHABET, ON COINS.













































































Value.	Forms.	Value.	Forms.	Value.	Forms.
<i>ni</i>	¹  ² 	<i>mo</i>		<i>vri</i>	
<i>pa</i>	¹  ² 	<i>ya</i>		<i>ṣa</i>	
<i>pi</i>	¹  ² 	<i>yi</i>		<i>ṣi</i>	
<i>pu</i>		<i>yu</i>		<i>ṣva</i>	
<i>pra</i>		<i>ye</i>		<i>sha</i>	
<i>pri</i>		<i>ra</i>		<i>shka</i>	
<i>pha</i>	¹  ² 	<i>raṃ</i>		<i>shni</i>	
<i>phi</i>		<i>ri</i>		<i>sa</i>	¹  ²  ³ 
<i>phre</i>		<i>ru</i>		<i>saṃ</i>	
<i>phsa</i>		<i>rkhe</i>		<i>si</i>	
<i>ba</i>		<i>rte</i>		<i>su</i>	
<i>bi</i>		<i>rma</i>		<i>so</i>	¹  ² 
<i>bu</i>	¹  ² 	<i>rva</i>		<i>sta</i>	
<i>bra</i>		<i>rṣa</i>		<i>sti</i>	
<i>bha</i>		<i>la</i>		<i>stra</i>	
<i>bhra</i>	¹  ² 	<i>li</i>		<i>spa</i>	
<i>ma</i>	¹  ²  ³ 	<i>lu</i>		<i>ha</i>	¹  ² 
<i>mā</i>		<i>lo</i>	¹  ² 	<i>hi</i>	
<i>maṃ</i>		<i>va</i>		<i>hu</i>	
<i>mī</i>		<i>vi</i>		<i>he</i>	
<i>me</i>		<i>vu</i>		<i>ho</i>	

TABLE OF TRANSLITERATIONS AND RENDERINGS OF PRAKRIT LEGENDS.

Indian.	Greek equivalent.	English rendering
INDIAN PALI		
Akathukleyasa	ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ	King (<i>genitive</i>)
Pamtalevasa	ΠΑΝΤΑΛΕΟΝΤΟΣ	
Rajino	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ	
ARIAN PALI.		
Akathukreyasa*	ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ	Invincible (<i>gen</i>)
Amitasa	ΑΜΥΝΤΟΥ	
Amtialikidasa	ΑΝΤΙΑΛΚΙΔΟΥ	
Amtimakhasa	ΑΝΤΙΜΑΧΟΥ	Invincible (<i>gen</i>).
Apadihatasa	ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ	
Apaladatasa	ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ	
Aparajitasa	ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ	Invincible (<i>gen</i>).
Apratihata		Invincible (<i>gen</i>).
Apratihatachakrasa		Invincible with the discs (<i>gen</i>).
Apulaphanasa	ΑΠΟΛΛΟΦΑΝΟΥ <i>sic</i>	
Arkhebiyasa	ΑΡΧΕΒΙΟΥ	
Artemidorasa	ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΩΡΟΥ	
Ashishakasa	ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ	
Avadagasasa	ΑΒΔΑΓΑΣΟΥ	
Ayasa	ΑΖΟΥ	
Ayalishasa or Ayishasa	ΑΖΙΛΙΣΟΥ	

* The distinction between long and short *a* is not preserved in this table, as the two forms seem to be used almost indiscriminately

Indian.	Greek equivalent.	English rendering.
Bhradaputrāsa	ΑΔΕΛΦΙΔΕΩΣ	Brother's son (<i>gen.</i>).
Bhrata	ΑΔΕΛΦΟΣ	Brother.
Cha		And (<i>enclitic</i>).
Chhatrapasa	ΣΑΤΡΑΠΟΥ	Satrap (<i>gen.</i>).
Devatrātasa		Protected by the gods (<i>gen.</i>).
Dhramāṭhīdasa		Steadfast in the law (<i>gen.</i>). See below, sachadhramāṭhīdasa.
Dhramikasa	ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ	Just (<i>gen.</i>), for dharmikasa.
Diyamedasa	ΔΙΟΜΗΔΟΥ	
Dianisiyasa	ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ	
Epadrāsa	ΕΠΑΝΔΡΟΥ	
Evukratīdasa or Eukratīdasa	ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ	
Gudapharāsa or Gadapharāsa	{ ΓΟΝΔΟΦΑΡΟΥ or ΥΝΔΟΦΕΡΡΟΥ	
Heliyakreyasa	ΗΛΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ	
Heramayasa	ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ	
Hiduja same		Just to those born on the Indus. Same is Sk. samah (<i>nom.</i>). Bendall.
Himakapiṣasa	ΟΟΗΜΟ ΚΑΔΦΙΣΟΥ	
Hipastrātasa	ΙΠΠΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ	
Jayadharāsa	ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ	Victorious (<i>gen.</i>).
Jayamṭasa or Jayatasa		Conquering : a secondary formation from the participle, common in all Prakrits and vernaculars. Bendall.
Jhoilasa	ΖΩΙΛΟΥ	
Jihuniāsa	ΖΕΙΩΝΙΣΟΥ	



Indian.	Greek equivalent.	English rendering.
Kaliyapaya	ΚΑΛΛΙΟΠΗ	God of the city of Karisi. Cunningham.
Kaphsasa	ΚΑΔΑΦΕΣ	
Karisiyo nagara de- vata		
Kasasa	ΚΑΔΦΙΣΟΥ	
Kujula or Kuyula	ΚΟΖΟΥΛΟ or ΚΟΖΟΛΑ	Kushan (tribe).
Kushana or } Khushana }	ΚΟΡΟΝ or ΧΟΡΑΝ	
Lisiasa or Lisikasa	ΛΥΣΙΟΥ	
Mahachhatrapasa		Satrap (<i>gen.</i>).
Maharajasa	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ	King (<i>gen.</i>).
Maharajabhrata or Maharajabhraha	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ } ΑΔΕΛΦΟΣ }	Brother of the king.
Mahatasa or } Mahatakasa }	ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ	Great (<i>gen.</i>): Pali, mahanta.
Mahisvarasa		Great prince (<i>gen.</i>).
Menadrasa	ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ	
Moasa	ΜΑΥΟΥ	
Niktasa	ΝΙΚΙΟΥ	
Pakurasa	ΠΑΚΟΡΟΥ	
Palanakramasa	ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ	Perhaps for Sk. pālanakā- masa, 'able to protect' (<i>gen.</i>). As not being a Prakrit com- bination of letters, we have not been able to find an example of it in Arian Pali. Boddhi.
Philasinasa or } Philusinasa }	ΦΙΛΟΞΕΝΟΥ	
Pratichhasa	ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ	Illustrations: — for pratichhasa (<i>gen.</i>) Benball.
Putrasa	ΥΙΟΥ	Son (<i>gen.</i>).

Indian.	Greek equivalent.	English rendering.
Rajabalasa, Raṃja- bulasa, &c. } Rajadirajasa or Rajarajasa	ΡΑΙΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ } ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ }	King of kings (<i>gen.</i>).
Sachadhramaḥidasa		Steadfast in true law:—for satya- dharmasthitasya (<i>gen.</i>). Ben- dall.
Sagaba		Brother:—for sagarbha. Cun- ningham.
Sampriyapita		To whom his father is very dear. This seems to be a rendering of the Greek φιλοπατῶρ. Cun- ningham.
Sarvaloga iṣvarasa		Prince of all the world (<i>gen.</i>).
Sasasa		
Spalagadamasa		
Spalahorasa		
Spaliriṣasa		
Stratasa		
Strategasa	ΣΠΑΛΙΡΙΣΟΥ ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ	General (<i>gen.</i>), Greek στρατηγός.
Teliphasa		
Theuphilasa	ΤΗΛΕΦΟΥ ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΥ	
Tradatasa	ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ	Saviour:—perhaps for a Prakrit trāṇadatasa (<i>gen.</i>), cf. Sk. trā- ṇakartṛi. Bendall.
Vrishabha	ΤΑΥΡΟΣ	Bull.
Yavugasa or Yauasa	ΖΑΟΥ	Yueh ? (<i>gen.</i>).

CORRIGENDA.





- Page 68, no 4, & p 69, nos 9, 10—The object described in the text as a whip over the king's shoulder seems to be merely the falling ends of the regal diadema, greatly exaggerated. On the coins of Azes and succeeding kings this view is adopted.
- Pp 103, 105—The first letter in the name of Gondophares (𐭪) is transliterated sometimes as *ga* and sometimes as *gu*. It may stand for either, or even *gam*.

GREEK AND SCYTHIC KINGS OF BACTRIA AND INDIA.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
ANDRAGORAS, KING OF PARTHIA?				
B.C. cir. 300.				
<i>Gold.</i>				
1	131.9	AV 7	Bust of Zeus r., wearing taenia; drapery round neck.	ANΔPAΓOP[OY Warrior r., in quadriga driven by Nike, and drawn by four horned horses, galloping.
behind,  .				[Pl. I. 1.]
<i>Silver.</i>				
2	255.8	AR 1.15	Head of a City r., wearing turreted crown.	ANΔPAΓOPOY Pallas standing l., clad in chiton and peplos; holds owl in r., l. rests on shield which is adorned with Gorgon's head; behind her, spear.
behind,  .				[Pl. I. 2.]

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			<p style="text-align: center;">SOPHYTES, KING IN INDIA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">no cir 300</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Silver</i></p>	
1	58.3	AR 6	<p>Head of the king r, in close-fitting helmet, bound with wreath, wing on cheek piece</p> <p>on section of neck, M</p>	<p>ΣΦΥΤΟΥ Cocks, above, cadu ceus</p> <p>[PL. 2. 3]</p>

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p style="text-align: center;">DIODOTUS I., KING OF BACTRIA.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Revolted <i>cir.</i> B.C. 250.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(a) <i>Gold.</i></p>				
			Head of the king r., diad.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Zeus striding to l., ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ hurling thunder- bolt; aegis on l. arm; at his feet, eagle l.
1	130·3	ΑΥ ·75		to l., wreath. [Pl. I. 4.]
2*	128·3	ΑΥ ·75		„ „ [Pl. I. 5.]
<p style="text-align: center;">(β) <i>Silver.</i></p>				
			Head of the king r., diad.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Zeus striding to l., ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ hurling thunder- bolt; aegis on l. arm; at his feet, eagle l.
3	257·1	ΑΥ 1·15		to l., wreath. [Pl. I. 6.]
4	255·7	ΑΥ 1·05		„ crescent. [Pl. I. 7.]
5	235·2	ΑΥ 1·		„ mon.
6	62·3	ΑΥ ·7		to l., M. [Pl. I. 8.]
<p style="text-align: center;">(γ) <i>Bronze.</i></p>				
			Head of Zeus r., laur.	ΒΑ ΣΙΛΕΩΣ Artemis, clad in ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ short chiton, running r.; holds torch in both hands, quiver at shoulder; beside her, hound running r.
7		ΑΥ ·85		[Pl. I. 9.]
<p>* The gold coins bearing an elderly head of Diodotus, and on the reverse the symbols of wreath and spear-head, are regarded as forgeries. They are very common, and all from one die.</p>				

No	Wt	Metal Size.	Obverse	Reverse
<p style="text-align: center;">EUTHYDEMUS I., KING OF BACTRIA. (Successor of Diodotus II, cir B.C. 220)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(a) <i>Gold</i></p>				
1	129	AY 75	Head of the king r, diad	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Herakles, bearded, ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ naked, seated l on rock, in r, club, which also rests on rock.</p> <p>to l, . [Pl. I 10]</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">(β) <i>Silver, middle-aged portrait</i></p>				
2	254.6	AR 11	Head of the king r, diad	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Herakles, bearded, ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ naked, seated l on rock, in r, club, which also rests on rock.</p> <p>to r, . [Pl. I 11]</p>
3	256.5	AR 1		" "
4	244.2	AR 11		" " below, N. [I. O C]
5	258.2	AR 1		to l,  . [Pl. II 1]
6	252.5	AR 1 15		"  [I O C Pl. II 2]
7	255	AR 11		" "
8	257.7	AR 1 15		" " [Pl. II 3]
9	211.2	AR 1		(barbarous)

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Head of the king r., diad.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Herakles, bearded, ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ naked, seated l. on rock, on which is spread lion's skin; in r. hand, club, which rests on his knee.
10	252·4	AR 1·15		to r., Κ . (traces of rock under club.) [Pl. II. 4.]
11	249·	AR 1·		„ „ (semi-barbarous.)
12	186·5	AR 1·		„ „ „
(γ) <i>Silver; elderly portrait.</i>				
			Head of the king r., diad.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Herakles, bearded, ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ naked, seated l. on rock, on which is spread lion's skin; in r. hand, club, which rests on his knee.
13	256·7	AR 1·1		to r., Κ . [Pl. II. 5.]
14	60·8	AR 65		to r., Κ . [Pl. II. 6.]
(δ) <i>Bronze.</i>				
			Head of bearded Herakles r., bare.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Free horse r., ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ prancing.
15		Æ 85		
16		Æ 85		[I. O. C. Pl. II. 7.]
17		Æ 85		[I. O. C.]
			Head of Zeus r., laur.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Free horse r., ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ prancing.
18		Æ 7		to r., Κ . [I. O. C. Pl. II. 8.]

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
<p style="text-align: center;">✓ DEMETRIUS, KING OF INDIA (Son and successor of Enthydemus I)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(a) <i>Silver</i></p> <p>Bust of the king r, diad, wearing elephant's scalp</p> <p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Young Herakles, facing, holds in l. hand, club and lion's skin, with r. hand, crowns himself with ivy wreath.</p>				
1	259.5	AR 13		to l, R [Pl. n 9]
2	260.7	AR 12		" " [I O C]
3	263	AR 135		" Φ
4	220.2	AR 115 (plated)		" " [I O C]
5	235.5	AR 125		" Σ, to r, A (semi barbarous.)
6	61	AR 85		to l, R [I O C Pl. n 10]
7	55.5	AR 8		" ☐, to r, ⊙. [I O C]
8	52.8	AR 8	(countermark Σ, and Herakles crowning him self)	" Δ. "
9	9	AR 5	(head, not bust)	to l, R [Pl. n 11]
10	9	AR 5		" "
11	10.5	AR 5		" " [I O C Pl. n 12]
12	10	AR 45		, Φ



No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(β) <i>Bronze.</i>	
13		Æ 1.	Bust of Herakles r., bearded, crowned with ivy; lion's skin round neck, club over shoulder.	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Artemis, radiate, facing, wearing short chiton; holds in l. hand, bow; with r. hand, draws arrow from quiver at her shoulder.</p> <p>to l., \bigcirc.</p>
14		Æ 1.		<p>„ „ [I. O. C. Pl. III. 1.]</p>
15		Æ 1·35	Gorgon-head, on round shield.	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Trident.</p> <p>to l., $\overline{\text{A}}$.</p>
16		Æ 1·15	Head of elephant r., bell hung round neck.	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Caduceus.</p> <p>to l., Φ. [I. O. C. Pl. III. 2.]</p>

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse.
<p style="text-align: center;">EUTHYDEMUS II., KING OF INDIA.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Son and successor of Demetrius)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(a) <i>Silver.</i></p>				
1	260.7	AR 1.35	Bust of the king r., diad.	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Young Herakles, ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ facing, ivy-crowned; holds in r. hand, wreath of ivy; in l. hand, club and lion's skin.</p> <p>to l., R. [Pl. III. 3]</p>
2	65.1	AR 75		to l., Φ
3	63.5 (plated)	AR 75		<p>„ „ [Pl. III. 4]</p> <p>(β) <i>Nickel</i></p>
4	118.2	NI 95	Head of Apollo r., laur.	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Tripod lobes. ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ</p> <p>to l., Φ. [Pl. III. 5]</p>
5		Æ 11	Head of Apollo r., laur.	<p>(γ) <i>Bronze</i></p> <p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Tripod-lobes. ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ</p> <p>to l., Φ. [Pl. III. 6]</p>
6		Æ 9	Head of bearded Herakles r., bare.	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Free horse r., ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ prancing</p> <p>[Pl. III. 7.]</p>

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p>PANTALEON, KING OF INDIA.</p> <p>(Son and successor ? of Demetrius.)</p> <p>(a) <i>Nickel.</i></p>				
1	110.2	NI-95	Bust of young Dionysos r., wearing ivy-wreath; thyrsos over shoulder.	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Panther to r., ΠΑΝΤΑΛΕΟΝΤΟΣ l. fore-paw raised.</p> <p>to l., ΕΥ?</p>
<p>(β) <i>Bronze, round.</i></p>				
2		Æ 95	Bust of young Dionysos r., wearing ivy-wreath; thyrsos over shoulder.	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Panther to r., ΠΑΝΤΑΛΕΟΝΤΟΣ l. fore-paw raised.</p> <p>to l., A. [Pl. III. 8.]</p>
<p>(γ) <i>Bronze, square.</i></p>				
3		Æ 95	<p>𑀅𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓 (Rājine Pam- talevasa*). Female figure l. with long pen- dants from her ears, clad in oriental dress with trousers; holds in her r. hand a flower.</p>	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Maneless lion r., ΠΑΝΤΑΛΕΟΝΤΟΣ in incuse square.</p> <p>[Pl. III. 9.]</p>
4		Æ 85		
5		Æ 9		[I. O. C.]

* I repeat General Cunningham's reading of this inscription and those on the coins of Agathocles. The Indian inscription in the text is a facsimile taken from the inscriptions on the coins: some of the forms of 1 abnormal.

No	Wt	Metal. Size	Obverse	Reverse
<p style="text-align: center;">AGATHOCLES, KING OF INDIA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Son and successor of Demetrius)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(a) <i>Silver, with portraits of his predecessors</i></p>				
1	251.2	R 14	<p>ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Head of Alexander as Herakles r, in lion's skin</p>	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ Zeus seated ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ l on throne ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ with back, holds eagle and long sceptre</p> <p>to l, R [Pl n 1]</p>
2	263.5	R 13	<p>ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ Head of ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ Diodotus r, diad.</p>	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ Zeus striding ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ to l, hurling ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ thunderbolt agis on l arm, at his feet, eagle l</p> <p>to l, wreath, to r, R [Pl n 2]</p>
3	261.2	R 12	<p>ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ Head ΘΕΟΥ of Euthy- demus l r, diad</p>	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ Herakles ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ boarded, ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ nude l, seated l on rock, in r hand, club, which rests on a rock</p> <p>to r, R [Pl n 3]</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">(b) <i>Silver, with his own portrait</i></p>				
4	240.8	R 12	<p>Bust of the king r, diad.</p>	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Zeus, facing eld ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ in lion's skin, in r hand three leaf Hekate who bears two wolves in his l hand lotus, sceptre</p> <p>to l, R [Pl n 4]</p>
5	63.6	R 8		[Pl n 5]






No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
(γ) <i>Nickel.</i>				
6	117.5	NI 1.	Bust of Dionysos r., wearing ivy-wreath, thyrsos over shoulder.	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Panther r., touching a vine with his raised paw.</p> <p>ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ</p> <p>to l.,  [Pl. iv. 6.]</p>
7	63.5	NI .65		<p>[below, K. [Pl. iv. 7.]</p>
(δ) <i>Bronze, round.</i>				
8		Æ .9	Bust of Dionysos r., wearing ivy-wreath, thyrsos over shoulder.	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Panther r., touching a vine with his raised paw.</p> <p>ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ</p> <p>to l.,  [I. O. C. Pl. iv. 8.]</p>
(ε) <i>Bronze; square; bilingual.</i>				
9		Æ .9	<p>§ 1 1 (Rājine Akathukleyasa).</p> <p>Female figure l. with long pendants from her ears, clad in oriental drapery with trousers; holds in her r. hand a flower.</p>	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Maneless lion r., in incuse square.</p> <p>ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ</p>
10		Æ 1.05		
11		Æ 1.05		
12		Æ 1.		[I. O. C. Pl. iv. 9.]
13		Æ .8		"
14		Æ .95		














No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(C) Bronze; square; Indian legend.	
15		Æ 75	𑀧𑀢𑀺𑀓𑀢𑀺 (Aka- thukreyasa). Buddhist stupa, surmounted by star.	𑀮𑀺𑀲𑀺𑀢𑀺 (Hiduja Same). Tree in a square railed enclosure. letters? in field. [Pl. iv. 10.]
<hr/>				
ANTIMACHUS, KING OF INDIA.				
(Descendant and successor of Diodotus).				
(a) Silver.				
			Bust of the king r., diad., wearing causia.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΘΕΟΥ Ποσειδων, ANTIMACHΟΥ facing, wear- ing himation and wreath; holds in r. hand, trident; in l., palm, bound with fillet.
1	262.3	AR 1.35		to r., (N). [Pl. v. 1.]
2	260.5	AR 1.15		" "
3	252.3	AR 1.2		" R.
<hr/>				
4	59.	AR 8		(to r., (N).
<hr/>				
5	31.5	AR 6		(to r., (N). [Pl. v. 2.]
<hr/>				
6	106	AR 45		(to r., R. [I. O. C. Pl. v. 3.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p>EUCRATIDES, KING OF BACTRIA AND INDIA. (Contemporary of Antiochus IV. and Demetrius I. of Syria.)</p> <p>(α) <i>Silver ; type, Apollo.</i></p> <p>Bust of the king r., diad.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Apollo l., clad in fillet-border. ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ chlamys and boots; holds arrow and bow.</p>				
1	257·2	AR 1·2		to l., Π .
2	256·5	AR 1·3		„ Π .
3	261·	AR 1·3		„ „ [I. O. C. Pl. v. 4.]
4	261·	AR 1·3		„ „ [I. O. C.]
5	58·5	AR·7	(border of dots.)	[to l., ΚΙ . [I. O. C. Pl. v. 5.]
<p>(β) <i>Silver ; type, The Dioscuri.</i></p> <p>Bust of the king r., diad.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ The Dioscuri fillet-border. ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ charging r., holding long lances and palms.</p>				
6	258·5	AR 1·25		below, Κ . [Pl. v. 6.]
7	259·	AR 1·25		„ Π . [I. O. C.]

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Bust of the king r, diad, and wearing helmet in the shape of a causia, adorned with ear and horn of bull, and crest. fillet-border.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ The Dioscuri charging r, holding long lances and palms.
8	261 2	AR 1 35		below Φ .
9	258 2	AR 1 35		" Π . [Pl v. 7.]
10	259 6	AR 1 3		" Π .
11	258 8	AR 1 2		" Π
12	258 7	AR 1 35		" "
13	258 2	AR 1 3		" Π . [Pl v. 8]
14	244 5	AR 1 35		to 1, Φ . [I O. C.]
15	57 5	AR 8		below, Φ [Pl v. 9]
16	62 3	AR 75	(border of dots)	" "
17	59 5	AR 75	(")	" N. (semi-barbarous)
18	55 3	AR 75	(")	to 1, Π (ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ written ΣΙΛΕΩΣ). [I O. C.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Sizo.	Obverson.	Reverso.
(γ) <i>Silver ; type, Pilei of Dioscuri.</i>				
			Bust of the king r., diad.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ The pilei of the ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ Dioscuri, laur., surmounted by stars ; and two palms.
19	9·9	AR·45		below, R. [I. O. C.]
20	9·1	AR·45		„ Φ.
21	9·9	AR·45		„ Ψ.
22	10·8	AR·5		„ Ψ. [I. O. C. Pl. v. 10.]
23	9·5	AR·45		„ „ [I. O. C.]
24	10·	AR·45		„ K.
25	9·2	AR·45		„ Λ.
26	7·3 (broken)	AR·4		„ Ξ. [I. O. C.]
<hr/>				
			Bust of the king r., diad. and helmeted.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Similar type. ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ
27	9·9	AR·45		below, Λ.
28	10·1	AR·45		„ „ [Pl. v. 11.]
29	10·	AR·45		„ „
30	6·	AR·4		„ ΠΓ. [I. O. C.]

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
(δ) Bronze, round, type, Dioscuri				
			Bust of the king r, diad. and helmeted: fillet-border.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ The Dioscuri charging r, holding long lances and palms.
31		Æ 95		below,  .
32		Æ 1 05		" "
33		Æ 9		"  [I. O C]
84		Æ 8		"  [I O C Pl. vi 1]
<hr/>				
			Similar.	Same inser One of the Dioscuri charging r, holding long lance.
35		Æ 6		[Pl vi 2]
(ε) Bronze, square; type, Dioscuri.				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ Bust of the king r, diad and helmeted.	𐎧𐎺𐎠.𐎡𐎹 (Muhārāyasa Fratrātudasa or Frātudasa) The Dioscuri charging r, holding long lances and palms.
36		Æ 85		to l,  , to r, E. [I. O C. Pl vi. 3]
37		Æ 75		" " " " [I O C.]
38		Æ 9		" " " "
39		Æ 8		" 






No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑ- ΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad. and helmeted.	𐎲𐎠𐎧.𐎡𐎹 (Māhārājasa Euv- 𐎲𐎠𐎧.𐎡𐎹 krātīdasa or Eū- krātīdasa). The Dioscuri charging r., holding long lances and palms.
40		Æ .95		to r.,  .
41		Æ .9		„  .
42		Æ .9		„  .
43		Æ .95		„ „
44		Æ .85		„  .
45		Æ .85		„  . [I. O. C.]
46		Æ .85		„  . „
47		Æ .9		„  .
48		Æ .9		„  .
49		Æ .85		„  .
50		Æ .8		„  . (𐎠 for 𐎡).
51		Æ .9		„  . [I. O. C.]
52		Æ .9		„
53		Æ .7		to r.,  . [I. O. C.]
54		Æ .65		„  .
55		Æ .7		[I. O. C. Pl. vi. 4.]

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑ- ΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ Head of the king r., diad., without helmet.	𐎲𐎠𐎹𐎶 (Māharajasa Eru- 𐎲𐎠𐎹𐎶 (krātīdasa) The pilei of the Dioscuri surmounted by stars, and two palms.
56		Æ 6		
57		Æ 6		[I. O. C. Pl. VI. 5.]
(X) Bronze, square; type, Nike.				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑ- ΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad and helmeted	𐎲𐎠𐎹𐎶 (Māharajasa Eru- 𐎲𐎠𐎹𐎶 (krātīdasa) Nike I, bearing wreath and palm.
58		Æ 65		to I, ☉.
59		Æ 75		" " [I. O. C. Pl. VI. 6.]
60		Æ 7		" "
<hr/>				
			Similar? (obscure coin)	Same inscr.? Nike r., bearing wreath and palm.
61		Æ 65		
			ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛ- ΕΩΣ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ Bust of the king l., helmeted, striking with spear.	Same inscr. Nike r., bearing wreath and palm.
62		Æ 3		to r, ☉. [I. O. C. Pl. VI. 7.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(η) Bronze; square; type, Zeus.	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑ- ΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad. and helmeted.	𐀀𐀃𐀆𐀇𐀉𐀊𐀋𐀌𐀍𐀎𐀏 (Karlsruhe) <i>nagara devata</i> (*). Zeus seated l. on throne; holds wreath and palm; in front, forepart of elephant r.; behind, conical object.
63		Æ 7		to r. 1/4. [Pl. vi. 3.]
<hr/> EUCRATIDES, WITH HELIOCLES AND LAODICE. (Father and mother of Straton.) 3700.				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΣ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΗΣ Bust of Eucratides r., diad. and helmeted.	ΗΛΙΟΥ ΕΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΛΑΟΛΥΓΗΣ Helios and Laodice. Helios seated l., holding a torch; Laodice seated r., holding a mirror.
1	251-4 R145	R145		𐀀𐀃𐀆𐀇𐀉𐀊𐀋𐀌𐀍𐀎𐀏 𐀀𐀃𐀆𐀇𐀉𐀊𐀋𐀌𐀍𐀎𐀏
2	615 R14	R14		𐀀𐀃𐀆𐀇𐀉𐀊𐀋𐀌𐀍𐀎𐀏 𐀀𐀃𐀆𐀇𐀉𐀊𐀋𐀌𐀍𐀎𐀏
<hr/> * This is an offshoot of the "Zeus" type, and is found in the same mint as the "Zeus" type. It is a very rare variety, and is not known elsewhere.				

No	Wt	Metal. Size	Obverse	Reverse
(β) Barbarous copies in bronze				
			Rude copy of bust of Heliocles r, diad fillet- border	Barbarous degradation of— ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Zeus, facing, ΗΛΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ holds thunder ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ bolt and long sceptre
11		Æ 12		
12		Æ 11		[I O C]
13		Æ 12		[I O C] (restruck on type next described)
			Similar	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Horse trotting ΗΛΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ (varied)
14		Æ 11		
15		Æ 11		
16		Æ 115		[I O C]
17		Æ 11		[I. O C]
18		Æ 75		[PL. VII. 4]
19		Æ 7		
20		Æ 7		[I O C]
21		Æ 6		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
(ANOTHER HELIOCLES?).				
(γ) <i>Silver; Indian inscription; Persian weight.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙ- ΟΥ ΗΛΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ Bust of the king r., diad..	𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎠𐎹𐎶𐎠𐎹𐎶𐎠𐎹𐎶 (Māhārājasa 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎠𐎹𐎶 dhramikasa Heliyakreyasa). Zeus, laur., facing, clad in himation; holds winged thunderbolt and long sceptre.
22	146.4	AR 1.05		to l., 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎠𐎹𐎶. [I. O. C. Pl. VII. 5.]
23	34.5	AR .65		to l., Σ. [I. O. C. Pl. VII. 6.]
24	34.2	AR .65		" "
25	26.3	AR .65		" 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎠𐎹𐎶.
(δ) <i>Bronze; square.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙ- ΟΥ ΗΛΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ Bust of the king r., diad.	𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎠𐎹𐎶𐎠𐎹𐎶 (Māhārājasa 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎠𐎹𐎶 dhramikasa Heliyakreyasa). Elephant l.
26		Æ .85		below, 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎠𐎹𐎶.
27		Æ .85		" "

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΝΙΚΗ ΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΑΛ ΚΙΔΟΥ Bust of the king r, diad.	𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎧 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎧 (Maha 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎧(2)7 rajasa jayadharasa Amtialihidasa) Zeus seated l. on throne, holds in r hand, Nike, in l, sceptre, to l, forepart of elephant, who raises his trunk.
6	33.3	AR 65	(king helmeted)	to r,  (elephant r)
7	34.5	AR 7	"	below throne,  "
8	37.2	AR 65	"	to r,  , [I O C]
9	35.8	AR 65	"	" " (elephant facing) [Pl VII 12]
10	37.8	AR 65	"	" " (elephant l) [I O C]
11	37.6	AR 65	(king wears causia)	" " "
12	37.6	AR 7	"	" "[I O C" Pl VII 13]
Same inser Bust of the king r, diad.				Same inser Zeus seated l on throne holds in r hand, Nike, in l, sceptre, to l, forepart of elephant l who carries off the wreath of Nike
13	36.5	AR 6	(king wears causia)	below throne, 
14	33.9	AR 6	"	" "
15	33.1	AR 65	"	"  [Pl VII 14]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
(γ) <i>Bronze; round.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΗ- ΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΑΛ- ΚΙΔΟΥ Bust of Zeus r., with hand hurling thunderbolt.	ΥΓΖΛΥ ΥΥΥ.~Υ (Māhā- ΥΥΖΗΥΥ(2)Υ rajasa jayadharasa Amtialikidasa). Lau- reate pilei of the Dioscurei, sur- mounted by stars; between them, two palms.
16	Æ 9			to r., Ϩ.
17	Æ 85			to l., „ [Pl. VIII. 1.]
18	Æ 85			„ „
(δ) <i>Bronze; square.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΗ- ΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΑΛ- ΚΙΔΟΥ Bust of Zeus r., bare-headed; thun- derbolt over l. shoulder.	ΥΓΖΛΥ ΥΥΥ.~Υ (Māhā- ΥΥΖΗΥΥ(2)Υ rajasa jayadharasa Amtialikidasa). Lau- reate pilei of the Dioscurei, sur- mounted by stars; between them, two palms.
19	Æ 75			to l., Α; to r., Σ. [Pl. VIII. 2.]
20	Æ 8			„ Α; „ „
21	Æ 75			„ Α; „ „
22	Æ 8			„ „ „ „ [I. O. C.]
23	Æ 7			„ ϩ
24	Æ 75			„ „ „
25	Æ 75			„ „ „

No	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΗ ΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΑΛ ΚΙΔΟΥ Bust of Zeus r, laur, with hand hurl ing thunderbolt.</p>	<p>𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎰𐎶 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎰𐎶 (Maha 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎰𐎶(2)𐎶 ravaśa jayadharasa Amtialikidasa) Lau reate pilei of the Dioscuri, sur mounted by stars, between them, two palms</p>
26		Æ 75		to 1, R.
27		Æ 75		" "
28		Æ 7		" R.
29		Æ 7		" " [Pl VIII 3]
30		Æ 85		above, "
			Same inscr, blundered Aegis.	Same inscr, blundered Palm and wreath.
31		Æ 85		below, R. [L O C. PL VIII 4]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p style="text-align: center;">LYSIAS.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(a) <i>Silver.</i></p>				
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗ- ΤΟΥ ΛΥΣΙΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad.</p>	<p>ΥΓ.~ΥΗ/Ζ ΥΥΓ.~Υ ΥΖΥΗ (Māhārajasa apadihātasa Lisikasa). Young Herakles, facing; holds in l. hand, club, palm, and lion's skin; with r. hand crowns himself with vine- leaves.</p>
1	30·8	Æ·65		to l., Α; to r., Σ. [Pl. VIII. 5.]
2	37·4	Æ·7	(king wears elephant's scalp).	„ „ „ „ (palm not visible.)
3	37·9	Æ·7	„ „	„ „ „ „ [I. O. C. Pl. VIII. 6.]
4	34·4	Æ·7	„ „	„ ΗΙ. [I. O. C.]
5	36·	Æ·7	„ „	„ Κ. „
6	33·5	Æ·65	(king helmeted).	„ Α; „ „
7	36·4	Æ·65	„	„ ΗΙ. (king's name written ΥΖΥΗ, Lisiasa.) [Pl. VIII. 7.]
<p style="text-align: center;">(β) <i>Bronze; round.</i></p>				
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗ- ΤΟΥ ΛΥΣ[ΙΟΥ Bust of bearded Herakles r.; club and palm over shoulder.</p>	<p>ΥΓ.~ΥΗ/Ζ ΥΥΓ.~Υ ΥΖΥΗ (Māhārajasa apadihātasa Lisikasa). Elephant r., walking.</p>
8		Æ·95		below, ΗΙ. [Pl. VIII. 8.]

No	Wt	Metal. Size	Obverse	Reverse.
			(γ) <i>Bronze; square.</i>	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΝΙΚΗ ΤΟΥ ΛΥΣΙΟΥ Bust of bearded Herakles r; lion's skin round neck, and club over shoulder.	𐎲𐎠𐎹𐎡𐎴𐎧 𐎲𐎠𐎹𐎡𐎴𐎧 𐎲𐎠𐎹𐎡𐎴𐎧 (Māhārajasa <i>apadihātasa Lisikasa</i>) Elephant r, walking.
9	Æ 75			below, Α Σ [Pl VIII 9]
10	Æ 8			" " "
11	Æ 75			" " "
12	Æ 7			above, Κ
13	Æ 75			below, Κ
14	Æ 85			" 𐎲𐎠. (king's name written 𐎲𐎠𐎹𐎡𐎴𐎧, <i>Lisikasa</i> .)









No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
DIOMEDES.				
(a) <i>Silver ; type, DioscURI, standing.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΔΙΟΜΗΔΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad.	𐤁𐤓𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤓 (Maharajasa 𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤓 tradatasa Diya- medasa). The DioscURI, facing, holding lances.
1	34.8	AR .65		to r., ☐. [Pl. VIII. 10.]
2	35.	AR .65	(king helmeted).	to l., ,, [Pl. VIII. 11.]
(β) <i>Silver ; type, DioscURI, mounted.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΔΙΟΜΗΔΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad.	𐤁𐤓𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤓 (Maharajasa 𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤓 tradatasa Diya- medasa). The DioscURI, charging r., holding long lances and palms.
3	33.5	AR .65		below, ☐. [Pl. VIII. 12.]
4	33.1	AR .65	(king helmeted).	,, ,, [Pl. VIII. 13.]
(γ) <i>Bronze ; square.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΔΙΟΜΗΔΟΥ The DioscURI, facing, holding lances.	𐤁𐤓𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤓 (Māhārajasa 𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤓 tradatasa Diya- medasa). Indian bull r.
5		Æ .8		below, ☐. [Pl. VIII. 14.]
6		Æ .85		,, Σ ☐.
7		Æ .85		,, Σ.
8		Æ .75		,, ,,

No	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
ARCHEBIUS				
(a) <i>Silver</i>				
1	139	AR 05	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙ- ΟΥ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΡΧΕΒΙΟΥ Bust of the king r, diad	ΥΓΞΛΥ ΥΖΨΞ ΥΥΓ~Υ ΥΛΥΓΓ? (<i>Maharajasa dhramikasa jayadharasa Arkhe- biyasa</i>) Zeus, facing, clad in huma- tion, holds long sceptre in l hand, and hurls thunderbolt with r
				to l, Η. [I O C. Pl ix 1]
2	36	AR 7		to r, Ε. [Pl ix 2]
3	36.3	AR 65	(king helmeted)	" " [Pl ix 3]
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙ- ΟΥ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΡΧΕΒΙΟΥ Bust of the king l, diad, wear- ing aegis and thrusting with spear	ΥΓΞΛΥ ΥΖΨΞ ΥΥΓ~Υ ΥΛΥΓΓ? (<i>Mahārājasa dhramikasa jayadharasa Arkhe- biyasa</i>) Zeus, facing, clad in huma- tion, holds long sceptre in l hand, and hurls thunderbolt with r
4	147.6	AR 1	(king helmeted)	to l, Η. [L O C. Pl ix 4]
5	34.4	AR 7		to l, Ε, to r, Ε. [I O C. Pl ix 5]
(b) <i>Bronze, round</i>				
6		AR 1	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙ- ΟΥ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΡΧΕΒΙΟΥ Nike l, holding wreath and palm.	ΥΓΞΛΥ ΥΖΨΞ ΥΥΓ~Υ ΥΛΥΓΓ? (<i>Mahārājasa dhramikasa jayadharasa Arkhe- biyasa</i>). Owl r
				to r, Η. [Pl ix 6]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(γ) <i>Bronze; square.</i>	
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙ- •Υ ΝΙΚΗΦ•Ρ•Υ ΑΡΧΕΒΙ•Υ Elephant r.</p>	<p>𐤀𐤂𐤅𐤁𐤏𐤃 𐤀𐤁𐤏𐤃𐤁𐤏𐤃 𐤀𐤁𐤏𐤃𐤁𐤏𐤃 𐤀𐤁𐤏𐤃𐤁𐤏𐤃 (Māhārajasa dhramikasa jayadharasa Arkhe- biyasa). Owl r.</p>
7		Æ 1.		below, 𐤀. [Pl. ix. 7.]
8		Æ 9		„ 𐤀. [I. O. C.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(γ) <i>Bronze; square.</i>	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΠΟΛ- ΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ Apollo, laur., facing; holds in r. hand, arrow; in l., bow.	𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 (<i>Māhārājasa Apaladatasa tradatasa</i>). Tripod on stand, in square of dots.
13	Æ 9			[Pl. ix. 10.]
14	Æ 95			[I. O. C.]
15	Æ 85			to r., A.
16	Æ 85	to l., 𐤕.		” 𐤕.
17	Æ 95			” 𐤕.
18	Æ 9			” ” [I. O. C.]
19	Æ 9			” ”
20	Æ 9			” 𐤕.
21	Æ 9			” 𐤕. [I. O. C.]
22	Æ 1.			” 𐤕. ”
23	Æ 9			” 𐤕. ”
24	Æ 75			” ” - 11.]

No	Wt.	Metal. Size	Obverse	Reverse
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ Apollo, laur. facing; holds in r. hand arrow, in l. bow.	𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎥𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎥𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎥𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎥 (Māhārāja Apaladatasā tradatasa) Tripod on stand, in square of dots.
25	Æ 9			[I. O. C.]
26	Æ 85	to l, El.		to l, E.
27	Æ 95	" "		" "
28	Æ 9	" A		" A.
29	Æ 9			to r, Z.
30	Æ 9			" EP (1)
31	Æ 8			to l, T [I O C Pl ix 12]
32	Æ 7			to r, M
33	Æ 7	(inscr blundered)		" " [I O C.]
34	Æ 75			" M.
35	Æ 9	(")		" " [I O C]
36	Æ 75			to l, "
37	Æ 65	(")		to r, M
38	Æ 7			" M.
(3) Bronze; square; perhaps of Apollodotus				
			Indian bull r, in square of dots	Tripod, in square of dots.
39	Æ 5			[I O C Pl ix 13]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p style="text-align: center;">APOLLODOTUS II., PHILOPATOR.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(a) <i>Silver.</i></p>				
1	128.5	Æ1.15	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑ- ΛΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟ- ΡΟΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟ- ΤΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad.</p>	<p>ΥΥΥΥΥΥ ΥΥΥΥ ΥΥΥΥΥ (<i>Maharajasa tradatasa Apaladā- tasa</i>). Pallas l., holding in l. hand aegis, and with r. hurling thun- derbolt.</p> <p>to l., . [Pl. x. 1.]</p>
2	37.2	Æ.75	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΟ- ΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΑΠΟΛ- ΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ Similar bust.</p>	<p>Similar.</p> <p>to l., . [Pl. x. 2.]</p>
3	37.3	Æ.65		<p>to l., uncertain letter; to r., . [Pl. x. 3.]</p>
4	36.1	Æ.7		<p>to r., .</p>
5	36.	Æ.7		<p>„ .</p>
6	36.8	Æ.7		<p>„ .</p>
7	35.4	Æ.65	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟ- ΤΟΥ Similar bust.</p>	<p>Similar.</p> <p>to l., ; to r., .</p>
8	37.8	Æ.6		<p>[I. "O. C." Pl. x. 4.]</p>

No	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			(β) <i>Bronze, round.</i>	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΣΩΤΗ ΡΟΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟ ΤΟΥ Apollo r, clad in chlamys and boots holding with both hands an arrow, a quiver at his shoulder	𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎢 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎢 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎢 (<i>Maharajasa tradatasa Apalada tasa</i>) Tripod
9	Æ 1 25		to l,	to l, to r,
10	Æ 1 05		" "	" " " " [Pl x 5]
			(γ) <i>Bronze, square</i>	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟ ΤΟΥ Apollo facing clad in chlamys and boots, quiver behind shoulder, holds in l hand, bow, in r, arrow, which rests on the ground	𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎢 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎢 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎢 (<i>Maharajasa tradatasa Apalada tasa</i>) Tripod.
11	Æ 1			to l, to r, [Pl x 6]
			Same inscr Apollo r, clad in chlamys and boots, holds with both hands an arrow, a quiver at his shoulder	Same inscr Tripod.
12	Æ 1 1			to l, to r, clab (<i>flan of coin round</i>) [Pl x 7]
13	Æ 95			mons obscure
14	Æ 8			to l, to r, (<i>type within square of d to</i>)
15	Æ 8			to r, [I O C 11" x 8]


No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse.
STRATO I.				
(a) Silver.				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΕΠΙΦΑ ΝΟΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ Bust of the king r, diad.	𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣 𐎧𐎶𐎥𐎲 𐎧𐎶𐎢𐎶𐎥 𐎧𐎶𐎥 (Māhārāja praticchasa tradatasa Stratasa) Pallas I, holding with L hand aegis, and with r. hurling thunderbolt.
1	133.3	AR 105	(king wears helmet.)	to L, 𐎧. [Pl. x 10]
2	31.3	AR 7		to L, 𐎧
3	36.2	AR 7		" R. [Pl. x 11]
4	33.3	AR 65		" "
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΣΩΤΗ ΡΟΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ Bust of the king r, diad.	𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣 𐎧𐎶𐎢𐎶𐎥 (Māhārāja tradatasa Stra tasa) Similar type
5	35.8	AR 7	(king helmeted.)	to L, 𐎧 [Pl. x 12]
6	35.5	AR 6		" 2, to r, 𐎧𐎶. (semi-barbarous)
7	37.6	AR 65		" 𐎧, " 𐎧. [L. O. C. Pl. x 13]
8	35.4	AR 6		" 𐎧, " " 𐎧. "
9	† 34.4	AR 6	inscr PΟΝΟΣΑ ΝΟΣ	" " " 𐎧. [Pl. x 14.] "
10	32.2	AR 65		" 𐎧, " " 𐎧. [L. O. C.] (last line of inscr 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣 𐎧𐎶𐎢𐎶𐎥)









* Or 𐎧𐎶𐎥, practical

† This is one of the coins sometimes wrongly given to an imaginary king Hecataeus.







No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
11	32.7	AR 65	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ Bust of the king r., diad.</p>	<p>𐤁𐤇𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤁𐤁𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕.~𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕 (Māhārājasa tradatasa dhramikasa Stratasa). Pallas r., holding in l. hand aegis, and with r. hurling thunderbolt.</p> <p>to l., 𐤁𐤇𐤕. [Pl. xi. 1.]</p>
(β) Bronze; round.				
12		Æ 1.	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΠΙΦΑ- ΝΟΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ Bust of Apollo r., laur.; hair in queue.</p>	<p>𐤕𐤁𐤁𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕.~𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕 (Māhārājasa pratichasa tradatasa Stratasa). Bow and quiver, with strap.</p> <p>to l., 𐤕. [Pl. xi. 2.]</p>
(γ) Bronze; square; type, Apollo.				
13		Æ 95	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΠΙΦΑ- ΝΟΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ Apollo, facing; holds in r. hand, arrow; in l., bow.</p>	<p>𐤕𐤁𐤁𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕.~𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕 (Māhārājasa pratichasa tradatasa Stratasa). Tripod-lebes, on stand.</p> <p>to l., 𐤕𐤕; to r., 𐤕. [I. O. C. Pl. xi. 3.]</p>
14		Æ 9		<p>„ 𐤕. [I. O. C.]</p>
15		Æ 9		<p>„ 𐤕.</p>
16		Æ 85		<p>„ 𐤕; to r., 𐤕 and mon. [I. O. C.]</p>

No	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(δ) Bronze; square; type, Nike.	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ Bust of bearded Hera- kles r.; over shoulder, club bound with taenia.	𐎧𐎡𐎴 𐎧𐎡𐎴 𐎧𐎡𐎴 (Māhūrajasa tradatasa Stratasa). Nike r., holds wreath and palm.
17		Æ 8		to r., 𐎧. [I. O. C. Pl. xi. 4.]
18		Æ 85		„ Σ. [I. O. C.]
19		Æ 8		„ „
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ Similar type.	𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎵 𐎧𐎡𐎴 𐎧𐎡𐎴 𐎧𐎡𐎴 (Maharajasa tradatasa dhramikasa Stratasa). Similar type.
20		Æ 9		to r., 𐎧. [Pl. xi. 5.]



No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p style="text-align: center;">AGATHOCLEIA, WITH STRATO.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(α) <i>Bronze; square.</i></p>				
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΘΕΟ- ΤΡΟΠΟΥ ΑΓΑΘΟ- ΚΛΕΙΑΣ Bust of the Queen r., helmeted.</p>	<p>𐤁𐤏𐤕𐤓𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕𐤓𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕𐤓𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕𐤓𐤕 (Maharajasa tradatasa dhramikasa Stratasa). Herakles seated l. on rock; holds in r. hand, club, which rests on knee (type of Euthydemus).</p>
1		Æ ·8		<p>to l., . [Pl. XI. 6.]</p>
2		Æ ·8		<p>” ” [I. O. C.]</p>

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad.</p>	<p>𑀧𑀲𑁆𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀲𑀺𑀓 (Mahūrajasa 𑀧𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀲 trādatasa Mena- drāsa). Pallas l., holding in l. hand aegis, and with r. hurling thunderbolt.</p>
12	37·8	AR·7	(king helmeted).	to r.,  .
13	37·8	AR·7	"	" "
14	39·	AR·7		[I. O. C.]
15	34·8	AR·65		to l.,  .
16	33·6	AR·7		to r., "
17	37·6	AR·7		"  .
18	37·4	AR·7		"  .
19	38·	AR·65		" E.
20	34·1	AR·75		to l.,  .
21	37·5	AR·65		" " ; to r.,  .
22	36·	AR·65		"  .
23	37·7	AR·65		" " [I. O. C.]
24	37·3	AR·65		"  .
25	37·	AR·7		to r., " [Pl. XI. 10.]

No	Wt	Metal. Size	Obverse	Reverse
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ Bust of the king r, diad	𐎲𐎠𐎹𐎶𐎡𐎴𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎶 (Māhārājasa 𐎲𐎠𐎹𐎶 tradatasa Mena drasa) Pallas l., holding in l hand aegis, and with r hurling thunderbolt
26	36.3	AR 65		to l, 𐎠𐎶, to r, 𐎠 [I O C]
27	39	AR 7		" " " E
28	38.3	AR 7		" Σ, " 𐎠𐎶
29	38	AR 75		to r, 𐎠𐎶
30	38.7	AR 7		" "
Same inscr Bust of the king l., wearing aegis and thrusting with spear				Similar
31	36.6	AR 7		to l, 𐎠𐎶
32	37.1	AR 65		to r, 𐎠𐎶
33	37.3	AR 65		" 𐎠𐎶
34	37.8	AR 7		" 𐎠𐎶
35	38	AR 75		" 𐎠𐎶.





No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ Bust of the king l., wear- ing aegis and thrusting with spear.</p>	<p>𐤀𐤁𐤁𐤇𐤅𐤁𐤇𐤁𐤏𐤕 (Māhārajasa 𐤀𐤁𐤁𐤇𐤅𐤁𐤇𐤁𐤏𐤕 tradatasa Mena- drāsa). Pallas r., holding in l. hand aegis, and with r. hurling thunderbolt.</p>
36	38.2	AR .7		to l.,  .
37	38.	AR .7		" "
38	37.8	AR .65		"  .
39	37.7	AR .7		to r.,  . [I. O. C. Pl. xi. 11.]
40	38.2	AR .65		" "
41	37.8	AR .65		to l.,  .
42	37.9	AR .7		"  .
43	38.2	AR .65		"  .

(β) Bronze; square; with portrait.

		<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ Bust of the king l., diad., wearing aegis and thrusting with spear.</p>	<p>𐤀𐤁𐤁𐤇𐤅𐤁𐤇𐤁𐤏𐤕 (Māhārajasa 𐤀𐤁𐤁𐤇𐤅𐤁𐤇𐤁𐤏𐤕 tradatasa Mena- drāsa). Pallas r., holding in l. hand aegis, and with r. hurling thunderbolt.</p>
44	Æ .85		to r.,  .
45	Æ .8		" "
46	Æ .9		"  . [I. O. C. Pl. xi. 12.]

No	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(γ) <i>Bronze, square, with head of Pallas</i>	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ Bust of Pallas r, wear- ing crested helmet.	𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽𐎾𐎿 (Mahārāja) 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽𐎾𐎿 tradatasa Mera drasa) Horse r, prancing
47		Æ 11		below, 𐎠𐎡.
			Similar.	Same inser Nike r, holds wreath and palm.
48		Æ 9		to r, 𐎠𐎡 [I O C]
49		Æ 8		" 𐎠𐎡 [I O C Pl x 13]
50		Æ 75		" 𐎠𐎡.
51		Æ 85		" 𐎠𐎡.
52		Æ 7		" "
53		Æ 8		" 𐎠𐎡
54		Æ 7		" "
55		Æ 8		" 𐎠𐎡
			Similar	Same inser Nike l, holds wreath and palm
56		Æ 75		to l, 𐎠𐎡, to r, B. [I O C]
57		Æ 8		" 𐎠𐎡, " " [Pl. III 1]
58		Æ 75		" B. [I O C]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ Bust of Pallas r., wear- ing crested helmet.	Υ.ΥΩΨ ΥΥΥΥ ΥΨΥ.~Υ (<i>Māhārajasa trādatasa Mena- drūsa</i>). Round buckler; Gorgon- head in the midst.
59		Æ .85		below, Μ. [Pl. XII. 2.]
60		Æ .85		„ Η.
61		Æ .85		to l., Μ.
62		Æ .9		„ „ [I. O. C. Pl. XII. 3.]
<hr/>				
			Similar.	Same inscr. Owl r.
63		Æ .8		to r., Η. [I. O. C. Pl. XII. 4.]
(δ) Bronze; square; Apolline types.				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ Ox-head, facing.	Υ.ΥΩΨ ΥΥΥΥ ΥΨΥ.~Υ (<i>Māhārajasa trādatasa Mena- drūsa</i>). Tripod-lebes.
64		Æ .9		to l., Κ.
65		Æ .9		„ „
66		Æ .9		„ ∪; to r., Η. [Pl. XII. 5.]

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
(e) <i>Bronze; square; Herakleian types</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ Elephant's head r, bell round neck	Υ.Υ.Ω ΠΥ.Υ.Υ.Υ.Υ.Υ. (<i>Mahārājasa trādatasa Mena- drūsa</i>) Club upwards
67		Æ 65		to l,  , to r, A.
68		Æ 55		" " " " [PL XII 6]
69		Æ 6		" A, "  .
70		Æ 6		" " " " [I. O C]
71		Æ 55	below, A.	to r, Υ
72		Æ 55	" O	" 
(f) <i>Bronze, square; type, wheel</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ Wheel.	Υ.Υ.Ω ΠΥ.Υ.Υ.Υ.Υ.Υ. (<i>Mahārājasa trādatasa Mena- drūsa</i>) Palm
73		Æ 5		to r, mon [I O C. Pl. XII 7.]
(g) <i>Bronze, square, with title βασιλεύς</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΔΙΚΑΙ- ΟΥ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ Pallas l, lolla patera l and spear, against which leans shield	Υ.Υ.Ω ΠΥ.Υ.Υ.Υ.Υ.Υ. (<i>Mahārājasa trādatasa Mena- drūsa</i>) Macehead lolla patera l
74		l. 85.		below,  .






No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
EPANDER.				
(a) Bronze.				
1	Æ 9		<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΗ- ΦΟΡΟΥ ΕΠΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike advancing r.; holds wreath and palm.</p>	<p>𐤀.𐤆𐤇𐤅 𐤕𐤓𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤕𐤓𐤁𐤏𐤕 (Māharajasa jayadharasa Epā- drāsa). Indian bull r.</p> <p>below, ⚡ R. [I. O. C. Pl. XII 8.]</p>
DIONYSIUS.				
(a) Silver.				
1	38. Æ 7		<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad.</p>	<p>𐤕𐤓𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤕𐤓𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤕𐤓𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤕𐤓𐤁𐤏𐤕 (Maharajasa tradatasa Dianisiyasa). Pallas l.; holding in l. hand, aegis; and with r., hurling thunderbolt.</p> <p>to r., ⚡. [I. O. C. Pl. XII 9.]</p>
(β) Bronze.				
2	Æ 85		<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ Apollor., clad in chlamys and boots; holds in both hands an arrow; a quiver at his back.</p>	<p>𐤕𐤓𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤕𐤓𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤕𐤓𐤁𐤏𐤕 (Maharajasa tradatasa Dianisi- yasa). Tripod.</p> <p>to l., 𐤕; to r., 𐤕. [I. O. C.]</p>
3	Æ 8			mons. obscure.

No	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
ZOILUS				
(a) <i>Silver, with title δικάιος</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΔΙΚΑΙ ΟΥ ΙΩΛΑΟΥ Bust of the king r, diad	𐎵𐎠𐎼𐎫 𐎵𐎡𐎴𐎧 𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎧 𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎧 (Maharajasa dhramikasa Jhoi lasa) Herakles facing, crowned with ivy, holds in r hand, wreath, in l, club and lion's skin
1	37.4	AR 7		to l, 𐎵 [Pl XII 10]
2	38.5	AR 65		" 𐎵 [I O C]
(β) <i>Silver, with title σωτηρ</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΣΩΤΗ ΡΟΣ ΙΩΛΑΟΥ Bust of the king r, diad	𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎧 𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎧 (Maharajasa Jhoilasa) Pallas l., holding in l hand, scepter, and with r, hurl ing thunderbolt
3	34.8	AR 65		to l, 𐎵, to r, 𐎵 [I O C II XII 11]
4	37.4	AR 65	Z in inser	" 𐎵, " . [I O C]
5	37.6	AR 8	"	" 𐎵, " " .
6	36.6	AR 6	"	" 9, " 𐎵 𐎵
7	34.4	AR 7		" " ~
8	36	AR 7	"	" 𐎵 [I O C]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
(γ) <i>Bronze; round.</i>				
9	Æ 1·25		ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΞΩΙΛΟΥ Apollo r., clad in chlamys and boots; holds in both hands an arrow; a quiver at his back; in field l., small elephant.	𐤀𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 (<i>Maharajasa</i> 𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 <i>tradatasa</i> <i>Jhoïlasa</i>). Tripod.
			Elephant r.	to l., 𐤕; to r., 𐤕. [Pl. XII. 12.] Similar.
10	Æ ·75			to l., 𐤕; to r., 𐤕. (double-struck).
(δ) <i>Bronze; square.</i>				
11	Æ 1·		ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΞΩΙΛΟΥ Apollo r., clad in chlamys and boots; holds in both hands an arrow; a quiver at his back.	𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤀𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 (<i>Maharajasa tradatasa Jhoïlasa</i>). Tripod.
			to l., 𐤀.	to l., 𐤕; to r., 𐤕. [Pl. XII. 13.]

No	Wt	Metal Size.	Obverse	Reverse
APOLLOPHANES				
(a) <i>Silver</i>				
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΦΑ- ΝΟΥ (sic) Bust of the King, helmeted, diadem tied round the helmet.</p>	<p>𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎣 (Maharajasa 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎣 tra la'ana Apulaphanasa) Pallas 1; hold ing in l hand, agave, and with r. hurling thunderbolt.</p>
1	36.3	Æ 65		to l, 𐎧, to r, 𐎡. [Pl. III. 1]
2	37.8	Æ 65		" " " " [I. O. C.]
ARTEMIDORUS				
(a) <i>Bronze, square</i>				
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙ- ΚΗ(ΤΟΥΑΡ)ΤΕΜΙ- ΔΩΡΟΥ Artemis, facing, holds in l, bow, and with r, draws arrow from quiver at her back</p>	<p>𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎣 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎣 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎣 (Ma'adyana apalihalaka Artemidorus) Humped bull r</p>
1		Æ 8		below, 𐎧 [Pl. III. 2]



No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
PHILOXENUS				
(a) <i>Silver, round</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΝΙΚΗ ΤΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΞΕΝΟΥ Bust of the king r, diad	𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎥𐎲 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎥𐎲 𐎧𐎴𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎥𐎲 (Maharajasa apadīhatasa Philasmasa) King helmeted and diad, on horseback r, horse prancing
1	151.4	AR 105		below, ☉ (𐎧 for 𐎡 in inscr)
2	150.8	AR 12		„ 𐎡. [Pl XIII 5]
3	149	AR 105	(king helmeted)	„ Σ ☐ [Pl XIII 6]
(β) <i>Silver, square</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΝΙΚΗ ΤΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΞΕΝΟΥ Bust of the king r, diad.	𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎥𐎲 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎥𐎲 𐎧𐎴𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎥𐎲 (Maharajasa apadīhatasa Phila*sinasa) King helmeted and diad, on horseback r, horse prancing
4	36.8	AR 65		below, ✕ [I O C Pl. XIII 7]
5	33.3	AR 65		„ Σ ☐ [I O C]
6	35	AR 7		„ 𐎡
7	27.3	AR 6	(king helmeted)	„ 𐎡 [I O C Pl XIII 8]
8	25	AR 7	„	„ ☐ (plate)
9	26	AR 6	„	„ ✕ „ [I O C]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(γ) <i>Bronze; square.</i>	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗ- ΤΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΞΕΝΟΥ, Sun-god, facing, radiate, clad in chiton, himation, and boots; holds in l. hand long sceptre; r. extended.	Ἐϥ~ϥ~ϥ~ ϥϥ~ ϥϥ~ϥ~ϥ~ (Māhārāja <i>apadihatasa Phila*sinasa</i>). Nike r.; holds wreath and palm.
10	Æ · 8		to r,  .	[Pl. XIII. 9.]
			Same inser. A City l.; in l. hand cornucopiae; r. extended.	Same inser. Indian bull r.
11	Æ · 85		to l.,  .	below, Σ.
12	Æ · 8		" "	" "
13	Æ · 8		"  .	" 1. [I. O. C. Pl. XIII. 10.]
14	Æ · 8		" "	[I. O. C.]
15	Æ · 8		" "	
16	Æ · 9		" mon.	"  .
17	Æ · 8		"  .	" Σ. "

* Sometimes *lu* for *la*.




No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			NICIAS.	
			(a) <i>Bronze; square</i>	
1		Æ 8	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΝΙΚΙΟΥ Head of the king r, diad.	(or ὩΛΥ~) ὩΥΥ~ ὩΥΥ[Ϝ ὩΥΥ (Maharajasa or Maharajasa tra- datasa Nikiasa) King, diad and wearing chlamys, on horseback r, horse prancing [Pl XIII 11.]
2		Æ 9	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΝΙΚΙΟΥ Similar head.	ὩΥΥϜ ὩΥΥ ὩΥΥ~ (Maharajasa tradatasa Nikiasa) Dolphin twined round anchor. [Pl XIII. 12.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
HIPPOSTRATUS.				
(α) <i>Silver; type, City.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΙΠΠΟΣΤΡΑ- ΤΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad.	𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 (Maharajasa 𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 tradatasa Hipa- stratasa). City l., wearing mo- dius; holds in l. hand, cornuco- piae; r. advanced.
1	146·	AR 1·1		to l., 𐤁; to r., 𐤕. [Pl. xiv. 1.]
2	147·7	AR 1·15		” ” ” ”
(β) <i>Silver; type, King on horseback.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑ- ΛΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΙΠΠΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad.	𐤁𐤓.𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤁𐤓.𐤁𐤕 (Maharajasa tradatasa mahātasa jayamtasa Hipastratasa). King, diad. and helmeted, wearing chlamys, on horseback r.; horse prancing.
3	139·5	AR 1·2		below, 𐤁.
4	147·	AR 1·1		to l., 𐤕; to r., 𐤁𐤕; below, 𐤕. [Pl. xiv. 2.]
5	144·	AR 1·05		” ” ” ” ” 𐤕. [I. O. C.]
6	34·6	AR ·75		to l., 𐤕; to r., 𐤁𐤕; below, 𐤕. [Pl. xiv. 3.]
			Similar.	Similar, horse walking.
7	143·2	AR 1·1		to l., 𐤕; to r., 𐤁𐤕; below, 𐤕. [Pl. xiv. 4.]
8	144·8	AR 1·05		” ” ” ” ” ”
9	143·	AR 1·1		” ” ” ” ” 𐤕. [I. O. C.]

No	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
10	143	AR 15	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΙΠΠΟΣΤΡΑ- ΤΟΥ Bust of the king r, diad.</p>	<p>𐎲𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 (Maharajasa tradatasa jayamtasa Hipastratasa) King, diad. and helmeted, wearing chlamys, on horseback r., horse prancing.</p> <p>below, . [I O C. Pl. xiv 5.]</p>
(γ) Bronze, square				
11		AE 1-05	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΙΠΠΟΣΤΡΑ- ΤΟΥ Triton, facing, his body ending in fish's tails, holds dolphin and rudder.</p>	<p>𐎲𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 (Maharajasa tradatasa Hipastra- tasa) City 1, turreted, holds in l. hand, palm, r. advanced</p> <p>to l, \bar{A}; to r, 7.</p>
12		AE 1		" " " "
13		AE 1.		" " " [I. O. C. Pl. xiv. 6]
14		AE 9	<p>Same inscr. Apollo r, clad in chlamys, holds arrow in both hands, quiver at shoulder</p>	<p>Same inscr. Tripod.</p> <p>to l, \bar{A}, to r, 7. [Pl. xiv. 7.]</p>
15		AE 85	<p>Same inscr. Pallas, hel- meted, seated l. on throne, holds in r, taenia, in l, spear</p>	<p>𐎲𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 (Maharajasa tradatasa jayamtasa Hipastratasa). Horse l, in square of fillet-pattern</p> <p>to l, .</p>
16		AE 8		" " [I. O. C. Pl. xiv 8]
17		AE 85		" "

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
AMYNTAS.				
(α) <i>Silver; type, Pallas.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΑ- ΤΟΡΟΣ ΑΜΥΝΤΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad., helmeted.	ΥΓΨΥ ΓΓΖΛΥ ΤΥΓ.~Υ (Māhārajasa jayadharasa Ami- tasa). Pallas l.; holding in l. hand, aegis; and with r. hurling thunderbolt.
1	127·2	Æ 1.		to l., ☐. [Pl. xiv. 9.]
(β) <i>Silver; type, Zeus.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΑ- ΤΟΡΟΣ ΑΜΥΝΤΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad.	ΥΓΨΥ ΓΓΖΛΥ ΤΥΓ.~Υ (Māhārajasa jayadharasa Ami- tasa). Zeus seated l. on throne; in r. hand, Nike; in l., palm and sceptre.
2	33·4	Æ 65		to l., ☒.
3	36·2	Æ 65		to r., „ [I. O. C. Pl. xiv. 10.]
(γ) <i>Bronze; square.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΑ- ΤΟΡΟΣ ΑΜΥΝΤΟΥ Bearded bust r., radiate, in Phrygian cap; sceptre over shoulder.	ΥΓΨΥ ΓΓΖΛΥ ΤΥΓ.~Υ (Māhārajasa jayadharasa Ami- tasa). Pallas standing l., her r. hand advanced; in her l., spear and shield.
4		Æ 8		to l., ☒.
5		Æ 8		„ ☐. [I. O. C. Pl. xiv. 11.]

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
HERMAEUS				
(a) <i>Silver</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ Bust of the king r, diad	𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎹𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎹 <i>(Mahārājasa tradatasa Herama- yasa)</i> Zeus, lanr, seated l. on throne with back, his r hand advanced, in his l, sceptre
1	150.7	AR 1		to r, 𐎧 [I O C Pl. xv 1]
2	148.6	AR 1		„ 𐎧
3	144.1	AR 1		„ 𐎧
4	143.3	AR 1		„ 𐎧 [I O C Pl. xv 2]
5	35.4	AR 65		to r, 𐎧
6	34.7	AR 65		„ „ [I O C]
7	33.8	AR 65		„ 𐎧.
8	33	AR 65		„ „ „
9	36	AR 65		„ 𐎧.
10	36	AR 7		„ 𐎧.
11	36.5	AR 65		„ 𐎧 [Pl. xv 3]
12	36.3	AR 7		„ 𐎧. [I O C]




No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(β) Bronze; round; with portrait.	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΩΣ ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ Bust of the king r., disd.	𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤 (Maharajasa tradatasa Herama- yasa). Zeus, laur., seated l. on throne with back; his r. hand advanced; in his l., sceptre.
25		Æ·95		to l.,  ; to r.,  .
26		Æ 1.		" " , uncertain Indian letter. [I. O. C. PL xv. 6.]
27		Æ·95		" " ,, uncertain Indian letter.
28		Æ·85		" " " γ. [I. O. C.]
29		Æ·95		" " ,, uncertain Indian letter.
30		Æ·9		" " " ψ. [I. O. C.]
31		Æ·95		" " " γ.
32		Æ 1·05		" " " "
33		Æ 1.		" " " Η.
34		Æ·95		" " " "
35		Æ·95		" " " ψ.
36		Æ 1.		" " " ς. [I. O. C.]
37		Æ·95		"  ; " ~.






No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad.	ΥΛΟΥΝ ΠΥΒΥ ΠΥΛΟΥΝ (<i>Maharajasa tradatasa Herama- yasa</i>). Zeus, laur., seated l. on throne with back; his r. hand advanced; in his l., sceptre.
38	Æ 9			to l., ☒; to r., γ. [I. O. C.]
39	Æ 9			" " " Δ.
40	Æ 9			" " " Ζ. "
41	Æ 6			to l., ☒; to r., Ϙ.
42	Æ 6			" " " Ζ. [I. O. C.]
43	Æ 7			" " " γ. [Pl. xv. 7.]
44	Æ 6			" ☒; " γ. [I. O. C.]
(γ) Bronze; round; ΣΥ inserted after Σ[Ω]ΤΗΡΟΣ.*				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΣΥ ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad.	ΥΛΟΥΝ ΠΥΒΥ ΠΥΛΟΥΝ (<i>Maharajasa mahatasa Herama- yasa</i>). Type as last, degraded.
45	Æ 8			to l., (?); to r., ☒.
46	Æ 7			" Δ "
47	Æ 8			" " "
48	Æ 75			" " "
			Similar.	Inscr. various. Nike l.; holds wreath and palm.
49	Æ 65			inscr. ΠΥΒΥ ΠΥΒΥ ΠΥΛΟΥΝ[Υ]. to r., ☒.
50	Æ 6		(obscure).	" ΟΥ ΠΥΒΥ ΠΥΛΟΥΝ. to l., †; to r., ☒.

* Other coins with the same obverse inscription and type, but bearing on the reverse the name of Kadphises and the type of Herakles, are described among the coins of Kadphises I., *ibid.*








No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
(δ) <i>Bronze, square; without portrait.</i>				
51	Æ 8		ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ Bearded male bust r, radiate, wearing Phry- gian cap	𐎲𐎠𐎺𐎡𐎴 𐎲𐎠𐎺𐎡𐎴 𐎲𐎠𐎺𐎡𐎴 (<i>Mahārajasa tradatasa Herama- yasa</i>). Horse r, trotting.
52	Æ 75			below, 𐎲
53	Æ 75			" " [I. O. C]
54	Æ 75			" " "
55	Æ 75			" " [I. O. C. Pl. xv. 8]
<hr/>				
HERMAEUS AND CALLIOPE.				
(α) <i>Silver.</i>				
1	36 2	AR 65	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΛΛΙΟΠΗΣ Busts jugate r of the King and Queen, both diad	𐎲𐎠𐎺𐎡𐎴 𐎲𐎠𐎺𐎡𐎴 𐎲𐎠𐎺𐎡𐎴 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎡𐎴 (<i>Maharajasa tradatasa Heramayasa Kaliya- paya</i>) King, helmeted and diad, r on horseback; horse prancing, bow and lance on his back.
2	33 2	AR 6		below, 𐎲. [Pl. xv. 9]
				" " [I. O. C. Pl. xv. 10]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
RANJABALA.				
(a) <i>Silver.</i>				
1	38·	AR·55	BACIAEI BACIAE- WC CΩTHPOC PAIY Bust of the king r., diad.	ὐἔῖ ἡ2ῖ ἔ ῖ (Apratihatu- ὐἡῖ ὕ ῖ ὐ ἡZῖ chakrasa <i>chhatrapasa Rajabulasa</i>). Pallas l.; holding in l. hand aegis, and with r., hurling thunderbolt.
				to l., ῖ; to r., ῖ. [Pl. xv. 11.]
2	36·8	AR·55	Blundered inscr. Same type.	ὐἔῖ ... ἔ ῖ ὐ ἡZῖ (Chha- ὐἡῖ ὕ ῖ trapasa <i>Apra ... chakrasa Rajabulasa</i>). Same type.
				to l., ῖ; to r., ~. [Pl. xv. 12.]
3	36·6	AR·55	(both sides blundered).	" " " "
4	36·4	AR·55	(inscr. BA MOC- CΩTHPOCPA).	" " " "
5	36·	AR·55		" " (name, ὐἡῖ ὕ ῖ <i>Ramja- bulasa</i>).
6	30·8	AR·55		" ~; " ῖ ἔ.
7	35·7	AR·5		" ῖ; " ἡ. (Inscr., ... ὐ ἡZῖ ~ <i>mahachhatrapasa</i> , &c.)
8	35·8	AR·5		" ~; " ῖ. "











No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
MAUES				
(a) <i>Bronze, round, Greek legend only</i>				
			Head of elephant r, bell round neck	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Caduceus MAYΟΥ
1		Æ 1 15		to 1,  [I O C PL xvi 1]
2		Æ 1 15		, "
(β) <i>Silver, type, Zeus</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ MAYΟΥ Zeus stand- ing l, clad in himation, r hand extended, in l, long sceptre	𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎥𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎥 (<i>Rajadī-</i> 𐎠𐎡𐎴 <i>rajasa mahatasa</i> <i>Moasa</i>) Nike r, holds wreath and palm bound with fillet
3	151	AR 1 15		to r,  . [Pl xvi 2]
(γ) <i>Bronze, round, type, King on horseback</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ [MAYΟΥ] King r on horseback, whip over shoulder, lance couched.	𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎥𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎥 (<i>Rajadīrajasa mahatasa Moasa</i>) Female figure, facing, diad, holds in r hand, patera, containing offer- ings, l rests on wheel, on head, turreted crown (Tyche)
4		Æ 1 2	to r,  .	to l, ΨϚ [Pl xvi 3]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
(δ) <i>Bronze; round; other types.</i>				
5		Æ 1.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΜΑΥΟΥ Artemis running r., radiate, with veil floating round her head; clad in short chiton and boots.	𐤁𐤆𐤓𐤕 𐤏𐤓𐤁𐤏𐤕 (Rajadi- 𐤏𐤓𐤁𐤏𐤕 <i>rajasa mahatasa</i> <i>Moasa</i>). Indian humped bull l.
6		Æ 1.		to l.,  . [Pl. xvi. 4.]
7		Æ 1.		” ” ”  .
8		Æ 1.05	Same inscr. Herakles, facing; holds in l. club and lion's skin.	Same inscr. Maneless lion l. to l.,  . [Pl. xvi. 5.]
(ε) <i>Bronze; square; type, King on horseback.</i>				
9		Æ .9	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΜΑΥΟΥ King r. on horseback; whip over shoulder; r. hand ad- vanced.	𐤁𐤆𐤓𐤕 𐤏𐤓𐤁𐤏𐤕 (Rajadi- 𐤏𐤓𐤁𐤏𐤕 <i>rajasa mahatasa</i> <i>Moasa</i>). Pallas r., her garment flying; holds in l. hand, spear and shield; r. extended; before her, altar. to r.,  . [Pl. xvi. 6.]
10		Æ 1.	Same inscr. King r. on horseback; whip over shoulder; lance couched.	Same inscr. Nike l.; holds wreath and palm. to l.,  . [Pl. xvi. 7.]

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			(5) <i>Bronze, square, other types.</i>	
11	Æ 95		<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙ ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΜΑΥΟΥ Draped female figure facing, holds sceptre trans versely, on her head, crescent, and on either side, star</p>	<p>𐎱𐎠𐎼𐎿 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎡𐎴 𐎱𐎠𐎼𐎿 (<i>Rajadīrayasa mahātasa Moasa</i>) Nike L., holds wreath and palm</p> <p>A to l, T. [Pl xvi 8]</p>
12	Æ 1		Same inscr Zeus, laur, seated l on throne, holds in l hand scap- tre, r extended towards small winged female figure, who seems to be an embodiment of the thunderbolt	<p>Same inscr Female figure, facing wearing turreted crown and hold- ing long sceptre, holds out in r hand her veil (Tyche)</p> <p>A to l, T [Pl. xvi. 9]</p>
13	Æ 9			" "
14	Æ 11		Same inscr Zeus, seated l on throne, holds in r hand Nike, who carries wreath and palm, before him forepart of ele- phant r, with trunk raised	<p>Same inscr Herakles, facing, holds in l hand, club and lion's skin, with r, crowns himself</p>
15	Æ 95		Same inscr Poseidon l, clad in himation, r hand on hip, in l, trident, r foot placed on shoulder of a river-god	<p>Same inscr Female figure clad in chiton and himation facing, stands between two vines (Maenad?)</p> <p>A to l, T [I O C Pl xvii 1]</p>
16	Æ 9		(Poseidon raises r hand), to r, Π	[I O C]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
17		Æ ·9	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΜΑΥΟΥ Poseidon striding l., hurling thun- derbolt to r., and hold- ing in left hand aplus- tre; beside him, river- god, leaping up.</p>	<p>𐤀𐤓𐤕 𐤀𐤓.~𐤕 𐤀𐤓𐤕𐤀𐤓𐤕 (<i>Rajadirajasa mahātasa Moasa</i>). Female figure, clad in chiton and himation, facing; stands between two vines. (Maenad?).</p> <p>to l., . [I. O. C. Pl. xvii. 2.]</p>
18		Æ 1·1	<p>Same inscr. Male figure l., chlamys flying be- hind; holds club and trident.</p> <p>to l., .</p>	<p>Same inscr. Female figure r., pep- lum flying; holds long fillet.</p> <p>to r., . [I. O. C. Pl. xvii. 3.]</p>
19		Æ 1·05		
20		Æ ·9	<p>Same inscr. Female figure l.; r. hand advanced; in l., cornucopiae. (Tyche?).</p> <p>Same inscr. Elephant run- ning r., holds in trunk, wreath: in square of fillet-pattern.</p>	<p>Same inscr. Male figure, facing; clad in himation; r. hand on hip; wears petasus. (Hermes?).</p> <p>to l., . [Pl. xvii. 4.]</p> <p>Same inscr. King, facing, seated cross-legged on cushion; sword on his knees: in square of fillet- pattern.</p> <p>to r., . [Pl. xvii. 5.]</p> <p>” ”</p> <p>” .</p> <p>” ”</p>
21		Æ ·9		
22		Æ ·9		
23		Æ ·9		
24		Æ ·85		
25		Æ 1·05	<p>Similar.</p>	<p>Same inscr. Indian humped bull r.</p> <p>to r., . [Pl. xvii. 6.]</p>

No	Wt	Metal. Size	Obverse	Reverse
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΑΥΟΥ Apollo L., holds in r hand arrow, in l, bow	𐎢𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎴 (Maharajasa <i>Moasa</i>) Tripod, in square of dots
26		Æ 6	to L, M.	[Pl xvii 7.]
27		Æ 55	„ M	
<hr/>				
			Same inscr Horse r, trotting	Same inscr Bow in case
28		Æ 8		to l, N.
<hr/>				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
A Z E S.				
(a) <i>Silver; type, Zeus.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ The king r., on horseback; holds lance, couched.	Ὡ.~ Ὡ.~ Ὡ.~ Ὡ.~ Ὡ.~ Ὡ.~ (Maharajasa <i>rajarajasa mahātasa Ayasa</i>). Zeus l., radiate; r. hand advanced; in l., long sceptre.
1	146.5	AR 1.1	below, Ὡ.	to l.,  ; to r., Ψ. [Pl. xvii. 8.]
			Similar.	Same inscr. Zeus, facing, laur.; holds winged thunderbolt and long sceptre.
2	145.7	AR 1.15		to l.,  ; to r.,  . [I. O. C. Pl. xvii. 9.]
3	150.3	AR 1.05		" " " "
4	140.6	AR 1.1	below,  .	"  ; "  . [I. O. C.]
5	35.5	AR .65		to l.,  ; to r.,  . [I. O. C. Pl. xvii. 10.]
			Similar.	Same inscr. Zeus, facing, laur.; hurls with r., thunderbolt; and holds in l., long sceptre.
6	37.9	AR .7	below, Ψ.	to l.,  ; to r.,  . [Pl. xvii. 11.]
7	35.	AR .65	" "	" " " "

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ The king r, on horseback, holds whip</p>	<p>𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎠 𐎧𐎡𐎴 (Maharajasa rajarajasa mahātasa Ayasa) Zeus l, holds in r hand, wreath bearing Nike, in l., long sceptre</p>
8	128	AR 95	below, 𐎧	to l, 𐎧, to r, 𐎧
9	146	7 AR 11	to r, 𐎧	" " " 𐎧
10	140	AR 11	" 𐎧	" " " B. 𐎧
11	136	8 AR 1	" 𐎧.	" " " [I O C Pl xvii 12]
12	142	3 AR 95	" 𐎧	" " " "
13	149	AR 11	" 𐎧	" " " "
14	136	AR 9	" 𐎧	" 𐎧, " B. 𐎧
15	150	4 AR 9	" 𐎧	" " " " [I O C]
16	128	7 AR 95	" 𐎧	" 𐎧, " B. 𐎧
17	148	7 AR 95	" 𐎧	" " " 𐎧
18	149	AR 9	" 𐎧.	" 𐎧, " 𐎧
19	147	7 AR 95	" 𐎧	" " " " [I O C.]
20	147	AR 95	" 𐎧	" 𐎧, " mon 𐎧

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverso.	Reverse.
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ The king r., on horseback; holds whip.	𐤀𐤆.𐤓𐤕 𐤀𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤀𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤀𐤕𐤕 (Maharajasa rajarajasa mahātasa Ayasa). Zeus l.; holds in r. hand, wreath-bearing Nike; in l., long sceptre.
21	32.9	AR.6	to r., Ψ.	to l., 𐤀; to r., 𐤕. 𐤀 𐤕
22	28.5	AR.6	” ”	” ” ” ”
23	33.3	AR.55	” 𐤕.	” 𐤀; ” 𐤕.
24	34.8	AR.6	” 𐤕.	” ” ” [I. O. C. Pl. xvii. 13.]
25	30.	AR.6	” 𐤀. (inverted).	” 𐤀; ” ”
26	36.5	AR.6	” 𐤕.	” ” ” ”
27	37.	AR.6	” ”	” ” ” ”
28	35.6	AR.6	” 𐤀.	” ” ” 𐤕 𐤕. [I. O. C.]
29	36.8	AR.6	” 𐤕.	” ” ” 𐤕.
30	33.5	AR.55	” 𐤕.	” 𐤀; ” uncertain letter.
31	27.4	AR.6	” 𐤕.	” ” ” 𐤕. [I. O. C.]
32	33.9	AR.6	” 𐤕.	” Σ; ” 𐤀 𐤀.
33	34.	AR.65	” 𐤀.	” 𐤀; ” mon. 𐤕.
34	30.5	AR.6	” ”	” ” ” ” ” [I. O. C.]

No	Wt	Metal. Size	Obverse	Reverse.
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ The king r, on horseback; holds whip.</p>	<p>𐎧𐎡𐎹𐎶𐎵 𐎧𐎡𐎹𐎶𐎵 𐎧𐎡𐎹𐎶𐎵 𐎧𐎡𐎹 (Maharajasa rajarajasa mahātasa Ayasa) Zeus l; holds in r hand, wreath bearing Nike; in l, long sceptre</p>
35	31·	AR 65	to r, Ψ.	to l, ♂; to r, ☐ 𐎵.
36	36 4	AR 6	" 𐎧.	" " " " "
37	36·2	AR 6	" 𐎡.	" " " 𐎡.
38	37 2	AR 6	" 𐎦.	" " " A 𐎡.
39	32·9	AR 6	" 𐎡.	" " " " "
40	35 8	AR 6	" 𐎧.	" " " 0 "
41	30 2	AR 5	" 𐎡.	" " " " 𐎧. [L.O.C.]
42	31·	AR 55	" 𐎡.	" " " Δ M. " 𐎡
43	33	AR 6	" 𐎦.	" " " 𐎦 𐎡.
44	28 7	AR 6	" 𐎦.	" " " " "
45	22 6	AR 6	" 𐎵.	" " " " "
46	35 3	AR 6	" 𐎡.	" " " " 𐎡.
47	35 2	AR 6	" 𐎡.	" " " " 𐎡.
48	37 2	AR 6	" 𐎦.	" " " " " [I.O.C.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ The king r., on horseback; holds whip.</p>	<p>ΥΓ.~Υ ΥΥΥΥΥ ΥΥΥ~Υ ΥΛΖ (Maharajasa rajarajasa mahātasa Ayasa). Zeus l.; holds in r. hand, wreath-bearing Nike; in l., long sceptre.</p>
49	32.	AR 55	to r., Η.	to l., ☼; to r., Ζ.
50	34.8	AR 55	„ Ψ.	„ „ „ Υ.
51	35.5	AR 55	„ uncertain letter.	„ „ „ Ε. Ζ
52	34.3	AR 55	„ „	„ „ „ „
53	27.5	AR 6	„ Υ.	„ „ „ Γ. [I. O. C.]
54	32.	AR 6	„ Υ Ζ.	„ „ „ „ „
[Most of the above coins are of base metal and very rude execution. In nos. 16 and 46 the inscr. reads <i>rajadirajasa</i> .]				
(β) Silver; type, Poseidon.				
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ King r., on horseback; holds whip.</p>	<p>ΥΓ.~Υ ΥΥΥΥΥ ΥΥΥ~Υ ΥΛΖ (Maharajasu rajarajasa mahātasa Ayasa). Po- seidon r.; holds in l. hand, trident.</p>
55	138.	AR 95	to r., Υ.	to l., ☼; to r., Υ. [Pl. XVIII. 1.]

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
(γ) Silver, type, Pallas.				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙ ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ King r, on horseback, holds lance, couched.	𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎠𐎡 (Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayasa) Pal las l, in raised r hand, thunder bolt, l holds shield
56	145.8	AR 95	to r, 𐎧	to l, 𐎠, to r, 𐎡 [Pl xviii 2]
57	132.6	AR 1 (plated)	in ex, 𐎡	" " " "
58	145.5	AR 105	to r, 𐎡	" " " 𐎠.
59	145.5	AR 95		" " " "
60	139.8	AR 1	" 𐎡	" " " "
61	147	AR 1	" 𐎧	" " " " [I O C]
62	32.8	AR 65	to r, 𐎡	to l, 𐎠, to r, 𐎠
63	29.6	AR 7	" 𐎡	" " " " [Pl xviii 3]
64	37.5	AR 65	" 𐎡	" " " "
65	35	AR 6	" 𐎡	" " " "
66	36.5	AR 7	" 𐎧	" " " "
67	35	AR 7	" "	" " " "
68	36.7	AR 65	" ~	" " " 𐎡.
69	34.1	AR 6	" "	" " " " [I O C]









No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΥ ΑΖΟΥ King r., on horseback; holds whip.</p>	<p>𐤀𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤁 (Maharajasa rajarajasa mahātasa Ayasa). Pal- las, facing; holds in l. hand, spear and shield; with r., crowns herself.</p>
70	138.5	AR 1.	to r., 𐤀.	to l., 𐤀; to r., 𐤁. [Pl. xviii. 4.]
71	35.	AR 6	to r., 𐤀.	to l., 𐤀; to r., 𐤁.
72	34.5	AR 65	„ „	„ „ „ „ [Pl. xviii. 5.]
73	38.	AR 65	„ 𐤀.	„ „ „ „
74	38.	AR 65	„ 𐤀.	„ „ „ „
75	36.4	AR 6	„ 𐤁.	„ „ „ „
76	36.	AR 65	„ 𐤀.	„ „ „ 𐤁.
77	39.	AR 65	„ „	„ „ „ „
78	37.6	AR 65	„ 𐤀.	„ „ „ „
79	38.7	AR 65	„ „	„ „ „ „
80	36.9	AR 6	„ 𐤁.	„ „ „ „
81	36.3	AR 65	„ „	„ „ „ „
82	34.5	AR 65	„ 𐤀.	„ „ „ „ [I. O. C.]

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ King r, on horseback, holds whip	𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣 𐎧𐎡𐎢 (Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayasa) Pal- las, facing, holds in l. hand, spear and shield, with r, crowns herself
83	30.6	AR 55	to r, letter	to l, 𐎧𐎡, to r, 𐎧𐎡.
84	35.3	AR 65	" 𐎧	" 𐎧, " 𐎧
85	33.6	AR 65	" "	" " " "
86	36.8	AR 65	" 𐎧	" " " "
Similar.				Same inscr. Pallas, standing l., r. hand advanced, in l, shield
87	34.1	AR 7	to r, 𐎧	to l, 𐎧, to r, 𐎧
88	36.6	AR 6	" 𐎧.	" " " 𐎧. [Pl xviii 6]
Similar				Same inscr. Pallas, facing, holds in r hand, spear, shield slung over back
89	33.6	AR 6	to r, 𐎧.	to l, 𐎧, to r, 𐎧. [Pl xviii 7]

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙ ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ King r, on horseback, holds whip</p>	<p>𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎠 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎠 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎠 𐎧𐎡𐎴 (Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayasa) Pal las r, her r hand advanced, in her l, spear and shield</p>
105	37.6	AR 6	to r, 𐎧	to l, 𐎧, to r, 𐎧
106	36.7	AR 65	" 𐎧	" " " "
107	35.6	AR 65		" " " " [Pl. xviii 9]
108	28.5	AR 6	" uncertain letter	" 𐎧, " 𐎧. [I O C]

(δ) Silver, type, City?

			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙ ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ King r, on horseback, holds lance, couched.</p>	<p>𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎠 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎠 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎠 𐎧𐎡𐎴 (Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayasa) A City 11, holds in r hand, object resembling a brazier, in l, palm bound with fillet</p>
109	136.5	AR 105	to r, 𐎧	to l, 𐎧, to r, 𐎧 [Pl. xviii 10]
110	143	AR 1	" 𐎧	" " " "
111	31.3	AR 7		[to l, 𐎧, to r, 𐎧. [Pl. xviii 11]]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
(ε) <i>Silver ; without figure of King.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ Zeus l., laur.; r. hand advanced; in l., sceptre held trans- versely.	ὐγ. ~ ~ ὐγ. ὐγ. ὐγ. ὐγ. ~ ~ ὐγ. (Maharajasa <i>rajarajasa mahātasa Ayasa</i>). Nike r., winged; holds wreath and palm bound with fillet.
112	35.5	Æ .7		to r.,  . [Pl. XVIII. 12.]
113	35.1	Æ .7		" "
114	36.7	Æ .7		" " [I. O. C.]
(ζ) <i>Bronze ; type, King, seated.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ King, facing, seated cross-legged on cushion; holds in r. hand, ankus; in l., sword, which rests on his knees.	ὐγ. ~ ~ ὐγ. ὐγ. ὐγ. ὐγ. ~ ~ ὐγ. (Maharajasa <i>rajarajasa mahātasa Ayasa</i>). Her- mes l., with chlamys flying; r. hand raised; in l., caduceus.
115	Æ 1.		to l.,  .	to l.,  ; to r.,  .
116	Æ 1 05		" "	" " " " [I. O. C. Pl. XIX. 1.]
117	Æ .95		"  .	" " " "
118	Æ 1.05		" "	"  .
119	Æ 1.		" "	"  ; "  .
120	Æ 1.			" " " " -

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ King, facing, seated cross legged on cushion, holds in r hand ankus, in l, sword, which rests on his knees</p>	<p>𐎲𐎠𐎹𐎶 𐎲𐎠𐎹𐎶 𐎲𐎠𐎹𐎶 𐎲𐎠𐎹 (Maharajasa rajarayasa mahatasa Ayasa) Her mes l, with chlamys flying, r hand raised, in l, caduceus</p>
121	Æ 1-05	to l, 𐎲		to l, 𐎲, to r, 𐎶
122	Æ 95	„ uncertain letter		„ „ „ 𐎠𐎹. (inser rajadirajasa)
123	Æ 95	„ 𐎠		„ 𐎠, „ 𐎠𐎹
124	Æ 7			„ „ „ „
125	Æ 1	„ 𐎠 (inverted)		„ 𐎠, „ 𐎠 (inser rajadirajasa)
126	Æ 9	„ 𐎠.		„ 𐎠𐎹, „ 𐎠𐎹
(η) Bronze, type, Demeter or Cylj				
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ Demeter? seated l on throne, mo- dius on head, r hand raised, in l, cornu copiae.</p>	<p>𐎲𐎠𐎹𐎶 𐎲𐎠𐎹𐎶 𐎲𐎠𐎹𐎶 𐎲𐎠𐎹 (Maharajasa rajarayasa mahatasa Ayasa) Her mes l, r hand raised, in l, cadu- ceus</p>
127	Æ 1-05			to l, 𐎲, to r, 𐎶
128	Æ 1 05			„ „ „ „
129	Æ 1-05			„ „ „ „ (restruck) [I O C. Pl XIX. 2]
130	Æ 1			„ „ „ „ [L O C]
131	Æ 1			„ „ „ „ „
132	Æ 1 1			„ „ „ „
[Restruck on a coin of Arsa, cl α, types, ele; hant, humped ball]				

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No	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
(λ) <i>Bronze, square, type, King on horseback</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ The king r, on horseback; holds in r hand, lance, couched.	ὐγ~ὑγ~ὑγ~ὑγ~ὑγ~ ὐλ? (Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayasa). Humped bull r.
170	Æ 95			above, Ἀ?.
171	Æ 85			" " " (restruck)
172	Æ 1.			" " Ἀ. [L O C Pl XIX 8]
173	Æ 95			" ☐; to r, Z
174	Æ 1	(inscr. barbarous)		" "
175	Æ 9	to r, B.		" ✕ th.
176	Æ 85	" "		" " ἥ
177	Æ 1.			" Ἀ?
(μ) <i>Bronze, square, type, King on camel</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ King r, seated on camel, holds whip	ὐγ~ὑγ~ὑγ~ὑγ~ὑγ~ ὐλ? (Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayasa). Humped bull r
176	Æ 1.			to r, K.
179	Æ 1			" " [L O C]
180	Æ 85			[Pl XIX, 9]










No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
(v) <i>Bronze; square; type, Poseidon.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ Poseidon l., clad in himation; r. hand on hip; in l., tri- dent; foot placed on shoulder of river-god.	𐤀𐤆.𐤒𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤆𐤕𐤕𐤆 𐤕𐤕𐤆𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤆 (Maharajasa rajarajasa mahātasa Ayasa). Female figure, clad in chiton and himation, facing; holds in each hand, long vine-branch.
181	Æ 1.			to l.,  . [Pl. xix. 10.]
182	Æ 1.			" "
183	Æ 1.			" " [I. O. C.]
184*	Æ 1.2			" "
<hr/>				
			Same inser. Male figure l., chlamys flying be- hind; holds club and trident.	Same inser. Female figure r., pep- lum flying; holds long fillet.
185	Æ .8			to r.,  .
<hr/>				
(ξ) <i>Bronze; square; animal types.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ Herakles, facing; holds in l hand, club and lion's skin; and with r., crowns himself.	𐤀𐤆.𐤒𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤆𐤕𐤕𐤆 𐤕𐤕𐤆𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤆 (Maharajasa rajarajasa mahātasa Ayasa). Horse r.
186	Æ .9			above, Ψ.
187	Æ .95		to l.,  .	" " [I. O. C. Pl. xix. 11.]
<hr/>				
* Restruck on a coin of Hippostratus; for types see coin of Hippostratus, supra, p. 60, no. 15.				

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
188		Æ 11	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ Elephant r	𐎲𐎠𐎹𐎶𐎠𐎹𐎶𐎠𐎹𐎶𐎠𐎹𐎶 𐎠𐎹𐎶 (Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayasa) Humped bull r.
				to r, 𐎠
189		Æ 45	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑ- ΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ Ele- phant r	𐎠𐎹𐎶 𐎲𐎠𐎹𐎶𐎠𐎹𐎶𐎠𐎹𐎶 (Maharajasa mahatasa Ayasa) Humped bull r.
				[Pl xix. 12]
190		Æ 65	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕ- ΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥΑΣ Lion r.	𐎠𐎹𐎶 𐎠𐎹𐎶 (Maharaja . Ayasa) Humped bull l
			above, 𐎠	above, 𐎠 [L. O. C.]
(o) Billon, semi-barbarous coinage				
191	145.4	AR 85	Corrupt legend King r, on horseback, holds in r hand ankus (𐎠), before him, symbol 𐎠.*	𐎠𐎹𐎶𐎠𐎹𐎶𐎠𐎹𐎶𐎠𐎹𐎶 𐎠𐎹𐎶 𐎠𐎹𐎶𐎠𐎹𐎶 (Maharajasa mahatasa dhrami- kasa rajadirajasa Ayasa) City l, turreted, and clad in chiton and peplos, r hand a lance, l, in l, cornucopine
				to l, 𐎠; to r, 𐎠 [Pl xx 1]
192	141.	AR 8		" " " "
193	142.2	AR 8		" " " "













* On most of these coins there is an appearance of various marks in the obverse field which are not here inserted, it being doubtful whether they are not mere blunders.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Corrupt legend. King r., on horseback; holds in r. hand ankus(?); before him, symbol  .	<p>𐤀𐤇𐤕𐤕 𐤀𐤁𐤍𐤕 𐤀𐤕𐤁𐤍𐤕 𐤀𐤕𐤁𐤍𐤕 𐤀𐤕𐤁𐤍𐤕 (<i>Maharajasa mahatasa dhrami-kasa rajadirajasa Ajasa</i>). City l. turreted, and clad in chiton and peplum; r. hand advanced; in l., cornucopiac.</p>
194	145.9	AR .85		to l.,  ; to r.,  .
195	131.5	AR .8		" " " "
196	148.2	AR .85		" " "  . [I. O. C.]
197	144.	AR .75		" " " " "
198	148.5	AR .85		" " " " "
199	142.8	AR .8		" " " " "

(π) Billon; with name of *Aspavarma*.

			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ King r., on horseback; holds ankus; behind him, bow on saddle; beneath,  .	<p>𐤀𐤕𐤁𐤍𐤕 𐤀𐤕𐤁𐤍𐤕 𐤀𐤕𐤁𐤍𐤕 𐤀𐤕𐤁𐤍𐤕 𐤀𐤕𐤁𐤍𐤕 (<i>Indravarma putrasu Aspavarmasa strategasa jayatusa</i>). Pallas r., armed; her r. hand advanced; in her l., spear and shield; behind, star and .</p>
200	157.3	AR .85	to r.,  .	to r.,  ; to l., uncertain letter. [Pl. xx. 2.]
201	140.3	AR .8	" "	" " "  .
202	150.9	AR .8	" "	" " "  .
203	156.9	AR .8	" "	" " "  .
204	146.8	AR .8	" "	" " "  .
205	148.3	AR .8	" "	" " " " "
206	130.5	AR .8	" "	" " "  .

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ King r, on horseback, holds ankus, behind him, bow on sad dle, beneath, ☪</p>	<p>𐎧𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎧 𐎧𐎡𐎧𐎠𐎧 𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎧𐎠𐎧 𐎧𐎡𐎧𐎠𐎧 𐎧𐎡𐎧𐎠𐎧 (Indraiarma putrasa Aspariarma sa strategasa jayatasa) Pallas r, armed, her r hand advanced, in her l, spear and shield, behind, star and ☪</p>
207	157.2	AR 85	to r, ☪	to r, 𐎧𐎡𐎧𐎠𐎧, to l, ☪ [I O C]
208	159.4	AR 9	" "	" " " "
209	150	AR 85	" "	" " " ☪
210	155.7	AR 8	" "	" " "
211	149	AR 8	" "	" uncertain letter "
AZES AND AZILISES				
(a) Silver				
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΗΜ ΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΙΛΙΣΟΥ The king r, on horse- back, holds bow</p>	<p>𐎧𐎡𐎧𐎠𐎧 𐎧.... 𐎧𐎡𐎧𐎠𐎧 𐎧𐎡𐎧 (Maharajasa [rajaraja]sa mahatasa Ayasa) Zeus standing l, diad, holds Nike and long sceptre</p>
1	31.7	AR 6	in front, ☪	to l, 𐎧𐎡𐎧𐎠𐎧, to r, 𐎧 [I O C Pl. xx 3]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse	Reverse.
AZILISES.				
(a) <i>Silver; type, Zeus.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΙΛΙΣΟΥ The king r., on horseback; in r. hand, ankus; bow on saddle.	Ὡ~Ω ὩΥΓϙΥΓ᾿ΥΓ~Ω ὩΤΗΛ? (<i>Maharajasa rajadirajasa mahatasa Ayilishasa</i>). Zeus r., diad., wearing himation; holds wreath (?) and long sceptre.
1	148.5	AR 1.05	to r.,  .	to l.,  ; to r.,  . [Pl. xx. 4.]
(β) <i>Silver; type, Dioscurei.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΙΛΙΣΟΥ The king r., on horseback; holds ankus; bow on saddle.	Ὡ~Ω ὩΥΓϙΥΓ᾿ΥΓ~Ω ὩΤΗΛ? (<i>Maharajasa rajadirajasa mahatasa Ayilishasa</i>). The Dioscurei, facing; each wears Phrygian cap and chlamys, and holds spear and sword.
2	146.2	AR 1.05	to r.,  .	
3	150.4	AR 1.05	„  ; below,  .	to l.,  ; to r.,  . [Pl. xx. 5.]
4	33.3	AR .65	„ „	„ „ „ „ [I. O. C. Pl. xx. 6.]
			Similar.	Same inscr. One of the Dioscurei, facing, as above, but bearded and wearing chiton.
5	146.8	AR 1.1	to r.,  .	to l.,  . [Pl. xx. 7.]
6	37.8	AR .6	to r.,  .	to l.,  . [Pl. xx. 8.]

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			(γ) <i>Silver, type, City 1</i>	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙ ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΙΛΙΣΟΥ The king r, on horseback, holds lance couched	𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣 (Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Aynishasa) City (i) 1, holds in r, uncertain object, in l, palm bound with fillet
7	140.3	AR 105		to l, 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣, to r, 𐎧 [Pl. xx. 9]
8	149.8	AR 105	to r, 𐎧	" " " "
9	146.2	AR 1	" 𐎧 𐎧	" " " " [I O C]
10	139.5	AR 1	" 𐎧 "	" " " " "
11	144.9	AR 11		" Σ, " 𐎧 [Pl. xx. 10]
12	148.5	AR 105		" 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣, " 𐎧
13	35.8	AR 7		to l, 𐎧 𐎧, to r, 𐎧
14	35.3	AR 7		" " " "
15	32.6	AR 65		" 𐎧, " 𐎧 [Pl. xx. 11]
16	32.9	AR 7		" " " 𐎧
17	32.2	AR 7		" " " 𐎧
18	34.7	AR 65		" " " 𐎧
19	36	AR 7		" " " 𐎧. [I O C]
20	35.8	AR 65		" 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣; " 𐎧
21	35	AR 65	to r, 𐎧	" " " "
22	36.9	AR 7	" 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣.	" "




No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(δ) <i>Bronze; square; type, King on horseback.</i>	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΙΛΙΣΟΥ King r., on horseback; holds lance couched.	ὐτϣα? ὐγ~ ὐγ~ (<i>Maharajasa mahatasa Ayilishasa</i>). Herakles, diad., naked, seated l.; holds in r. hand club, which rests on knee.
23	Æ 9		to r., ϣ ζ.	to l., ϣ ϣ. [Pl. XXI. 1.]
24	Æ 95		„ „	„ „ „
			Similar.	Same inscr. Elephant r.
25	Æ 85			above, ϣ ϣ.
26	Æ 75			„ „ „ [I. O. C. Pl. XXI. 2.]
			Similar.	ὐγ~ ὐγ~ ὐγ~ ὐτϣα? (<i>Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayilishasa</i>). Humped bull r.
27	Æ 9			above, ϣ Σ. [Pl. XXI. 3.]
28	Æ 1.05			„ Α ?.
29	Æ 95			„ „ „ [I. O. C.]
30	Æ 1.1			„ ϣ Ψ.

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
31	Æ 1 05		ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΙΑΙΣΟΥ King r, on horseback; holds lance couched.	𐎲𐎠𐎹𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎹𐎶𐎵 (Maharajasa rajarayasa mahatasa Ayulishasa) Humped bull l
32	Æ 95	to r, 𐎶.		above, 𐎶𐎵 (restruck coin).
33	Æ 9	(king to l)		" Σ 𐎶
				" " "
(ε) Bronze, square; type, King (?) standing				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΙΑΙΣΟΥ The king(?) standing r, clad in helmet and cloak, holds in l hand, shield, r advance l	𐎲𐎠𐎹𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎹𐎶𐎵 (Maharajasa rajarayasa mahatasa Ayulishasa) head, holds in r hand wreath
34	Æ 9	to r, 𐎶.		to r, 𐎶. [Pl xxi 4]
35	Æ 1			
36	Æ 85	" "		to l, 𐎶, to r, uncertain letter [I O C]
37	Æ 95	" "		" " " " "
(ζ) Bronze, square, other types				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ [ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΙΑΙΣΟΥ Herakles, facing, crowning him- self, holds in l hand club and lion's skin.	𐎲𐎠𐎹𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎹𐎶𐎵 (Maharajasa rajarayasa mahatasa Ayulishasa) Horse standing r
38	Æ 9	to l, 𐎶		above, 𐎶.
39	Æ 95	" "		in felt, 𐎶 𐎶. [I O C Pl xxi 5]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΙΛΙΣΟΥ Male figure, facing, clad in himation, head turned to r. ; holds in r. hand, sceptre ; in l., uncertain object.</p>	<p>𐤁𐤌𐤁𐤌𐤏𐤕𐤕𐤏𐤕𐤏𐤕𐤏𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤏𐤕 (Maharajasa rajadirajasa mahatasa Ayilishasa). Lion r., looking back.</p>
40		Æ 1·05	to l., 𐤕𐤕.	above, 𐤕𐤕. [I. O. C. Pl. xxi. 6.]
41		Æ 1·05	Inscr. obscure. Elephant l.	Inscr. obscure ; ends 𐤕𐤕𐤏𐤕𐤕 (Ayilishasa). Humped bull l.
				to l., mon. [I. O. C.]

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
SPALAHORES, WITH VONONES				
(a) <i>Silver.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙ ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΟΝΩΝΟΥ King r, on horseback, holds lance couched	𐎧𐎧𐎱𐎺 𐎧𐎡 𐎶𐎵.𐎶𐎺 𐎧𐎧𐎵𐎡𐎴 (Māhārāja <i>bhrata dhramikasa Spalahorasa</i>) Zeus, laur, facing, clad in hima tion, holds thunderbolt and long sceptre
1	144.5	AR 105		to r, R. [I. O. C. Pl. xxi. 7]
2	37.5	AR 6		to r, R
3	37.3	AR 7		" " [Pl. xxi. 8]
4	38	AR 65		to l, R
5	37.8	AR 6		" "
(β) <i>Bronze, square</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΟΝΩΝΟΥ Herakles, facing, holds in l hand, club and lion's skin, and with r, crowns himself	𐎧𐎧𐎱𐎺 𐎧𐎡 𐎶𐎵.𐎶𐎺 𐎧𐎧𐎵𐎡𐎴 (Māhārāja <i>bhrata dhramikasa Spalahorasa</i>) Pallas l, wearing helmet, holds in r hand, wreath, in l, spear and shield bound with fillet, sword slung round waist.
6		AE 85		to l, R
7		AE 8		" " [Pl. xxi. 9]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
SPALAGADAMES, WITH VONONES.				
(a) <i>Silver.</i>				
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΟΝΩΝΟΥ King r., on horseback; holds lance couched.</p>	<p>𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕.𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 <i>Spalahora</i> <i>putrāsa dhramiasa Spalagada-</i> <i>masa</i>). Zeus, facing, laur., clad in himation; holds thunderbolt and long sceptre.</p>
1	36.1	Æ .65		to l., (A).
2	36.5	Æ .7		„ „ [Pl. xxi. 10.]
3	36.8	Æ .6		„ (B).
4	36.2	Æ .65		„ „ [I. O. C.]
(β) <i>Bronze; square.</i>				
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΟΝΩΝΟΥ Herakles, facing; holds in l. hand, club and lion's skin; and with r., crowns himself.</p>	<p>𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕.𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 <i>Spalahora</i> <i>putrāsa dhramiasa Spalagada-</i> <i>masa</i>). Pallas l., wearing hel- met; holds in r. hand, wreath (?); in l., spear and shield bound with fillet; sword slung round waist.</p>
5		Æ .75		to l., (B).
6		Æ .8		„ „ [Pl. xxi. 11.]

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
SPALAGADAMES, WITH SPALYRIS				
(a) <i>Bronze, square</i>				
			ΣΠΑΛΥΡΙΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙ- ΟΥ ΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ King r, on horseback.	ΥΓΨΞ Υ.ΛΗ ΥΥΗΠ Υ.Υ.Υ.Υ.Υ.Υ. <i>Spalahora</i> <i>putiāsa dhramiāsa Spalagada-</i> <i>masa</i>). Herakles, diad., seated l on rocks, holds in r hand, club, which rests on knee
1		Æ 85		to 1,  . [Pl XXI 12]
2		Æ 8		" "
3		Æ 85		"  .
SPALIRISES, AS KING'S BROTHER.				
(a) <i>Silver</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΔΕΛ- ΦΟΥ ΣΠΑΛΙΡΙΣΟΥ King r, on horseback, holds lance couched	ΥΓΨΞ .~Λ* ΣΥ.~Υ ΥΠΥΗΠ (<i>Mahārāja</i> <i>Urahū dhramiāsa Spalirīsa</i>) Zeus, facing, wearing himation, holds thunderbolt and long sceptre.
1	36.6	AR 55		to 1,  [Pl xxii. 1]
2	26.7	AR 6		" "


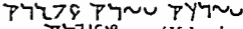













* Or .~Λ *Urahū* & Sallet writes (p. 352) the form *Urahū* for
Bruder wird von sachkundiger Seite für berechtigt erklärt.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
SPALIRISES; AS KING.				
(a) <i>Bronze; square.</i>				
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛ- ΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΣΠΑΛΙΡΙΣΟΥ</p> <p>King, standing l.; holds battle-axe; bow at his side.</p>	<p>𐤀𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤁 (Maharajasa māhātakasa Spaliriṣasa). Zeus, radiate, seated l. on throne; r. hand extended; in l., sceptre.</p>
1	Æ ·9			to r., ⊕.
2	Æ ·9			„ „ *
3	Æ ·95			
4	Æ ·9			„ „ [I. O. C. Pl. xxii. 2.]
5	Æ ·9			„ ⊗. [I. O. C.]
<p>* Restruck on copper of Vonones with Spalahores or Spalagadames (?). Club of Herakles seen on obv. (?).</p>				

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
SPALIRISES, WITH AZES				
(a) Silver.				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑ- ΛΟΥ ΠΑΛΙΡΙΣΟΥ King r, on horseback, holds lance couched	𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎰𐎠𐎢𐎰𐎠𐎢𐎰𐎠𐎢𐎰𐎠 𐎧𐎡𐎢 (Maharajasa mahatahasa Ayasa) Zeus, facing laur, clad in himation, holds thun- derbolt and long sceptre
1	37.7	Æ 6		to 1, ☒, to r, ♀
2	37.8	Æ 6		" " " "
3	34.5	Æ 65		" " " [I" O C PL XII 3]
4	30.9	Æ 65		" " " " [I O C]
(β) Bronze, round				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑ- ΛΟΥ ΠΑΛΙΡΙΣΟΥ King r, on horseback, holds ankus	𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎰𐎠𐎢𐎰𐎠𐎢𐎰𐎠𐎢𐎰𐎠 𐎧𐎡𐎢 (Maharajasa mahatahasa Ayasa) Strung bow and arrow l
5		Æ 95		above, ☉ [Pl XII 4]

No	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse.	Reverse
(γ) <i>Base silver, type, Siva</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΥΝΔΟΦΕΡΡΟΥ The king I, on horse back, r hand raised, behind him, Nike flying l, holding wreath and palm, to l, ☿	𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎡𐎴𐎧 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎡𐎴𐎧 (Maharajasa rajarajasa tradatasa devatratasa Gudapharasa) Siva, facing, holds in r hand, trident, in l, palm
8	146.2	AR 95		to l, ☿, to r, ♀ [Pl xxii 8] ☿
9	137.4	AR 95	below, 𐎧	" " " " [I O C] (Λ for 𐎧 in inscr)
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΒΑΣΙ ΛΕΩΝ ΓΟΙΔΟΦΑ ΡΟΥ The king r, on horseback, holds ankus in extended r hand, to r, ☿	𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎡𐎴𐎧 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎡𐎴𐎧*.. (Maharaja rajaraja mahatasa devahata Gudapharasa) Siva, facing, r extended, in l, trident.
10	145.8	AR 95	below, 𐎧	to l, ☿, to r, mon [I O C Pl xxii 9]
11	146.7	AR 9	" "	" " " "
(δ) <i>Base silver, type, Nike</i>				
			ΒΑ CΙΛΕ The king, diad, seated l on throne with back, on the top of which ☿ ☿, r hand raised	ΛΛΟΥΝΔΟΦ Nike r, holds wreath and palm
† 12	108.5	AR 85		to l, 𐎧, to r, ☿ [Pl xxii 10]
* The missing letters look like 𐎧𐎡𐎴 (for mitra l)				
† This coin, as well as some of those which precede it is apparent-ly wholly or almost wholly made of copper; but the nature of the types in- dicates that it was intended to pass among the debased silver coins of the period				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
(ε) <i>Copper; type, Nike.</i>				
13	Æ .9		ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΥΝΔΟΦΕΡ- ΡΟΝ Bust of the king r., diad.	𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣 𐎧𐎡𐎣𐎤 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣 (<i>Maharajasa Gudaphanasa trada- tasa</i>). Nike r.; holds wreath and palm.
14	Æ 1.			
15	Æ .95			
16	Æ .95			
17	Æ .85		(ω for Ω in inscr.).	
18	Æ .95			
19	Æ .9			
20	Æ .9			
21	Æ .9		(inscr. begins ΒΑΣΙΛ- ΕΟΝ).	[I. O. C. Pl. xxii. 11.]
(ζ) <i>Bronze; square.</i>				
22	Æ .85		ΦΑΓΟΝ ΕΓΑΛΟΝ ΓΟΝΔΑ sic. King l., on horseback; re- ceived by Nike, who holds wreath.	𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣 𐎧𐎡𐎣𐎤 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣 𐎧𐎡𐎣𐎤 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣 (. <i>dhamikasa apratihata- devatratasa (devahadasa) Gada- pharasa</i>). 𐎧.
				to l., 𐎧; to r., 𐎧. [I. O. C. Pl. 12]

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
(η) <i>Base silver, with inscr. Sasasa</i>				
			Inscr. corrupt The king, diad, r, on horseback, r hand raised, to r, 	  (Maharajasa mahatasa devatratasa (devahadasa) Gadapharasa); in ex,  (Sasasa) Zeus, diad, standing r, r. hand advanced, in l, long sceptre, to l, 
23	149.8	AR 9	below, h, to r, 	to l, uncertain letter, to r, 
24	153.4	AR 85	„ 7 h	below, A, to r, 7 h.
25	138	AR 8	„ uncertain letters	„ B, „ „ „
26	148	AR 8	„  h	„ N, „ „ „
27	129.5	AR 8	„ „ „	„ „ „ „ „
28	154.3	AR 85	„  „	„  „ „ „
29	134.9	AR 8	(obscure)	(obscure)
			Similar   (Maharajasa rajadirajasa . . . Gadapharasa), in ex,  (Sasasa) Zeus l, Nike in extended r hand
30	152.5	AR 8	to r, 7.	to l,  , to r,  . [I O C. Pl XXX 13] [I O C]
31	151.8	AR 85	„ „	„ „ „ „
32	150.7	AR 8	„ „	„ „ „ „


No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
ABDAGASES.				
(a) <i>Copper; as King.</i>				
			BACIAEWC CΩTH- POC A[BΔAΓ]ACOV Bust of the king r., diad.	𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 (Tradatasa maharajasa Avadaga- sasa). Nike r., holding wreath and palm.
1		Æ · 85		[Pl. xxiii. 1.]
2		Æ · 85		to l., uncertain letters.
3		Æ · 9		
4		Æ · 9	(inser. BACIAEYC CΩTHP).	
(β) <i>Base silver; as King's nephew.</i>				
			BAΞIAEYONTΩΞ BAΞIAEΩNI AB- ΔAΓAΞOY (The BA of Abdagases' name read sometimes as the first letters of BAΞIA- EYONTΩΞ; the let- ter which follows BA- ΞIAEΩN is uncertain [I or Ξ?]). The king l., on horseback; in front, Ξ.	𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 (Gadapharabhradaputrasa maha- rajasa tradatasa Avadagasa- sasa). Zeus, standing r.; holds sceptre; r. hand advanced.
5	150	Æ · 85	to l., 𐤁.	to l., 𐤁𐤕𐤕𐤕; to r., 𐤁𐤕𐤕.
6	155·5	Æ · 9	„ „	„ 𐤁𐤕𐤕𐤕; „ 𐤁𐤕𐤕. [Pl. xx " 2.]
7	150 1	Æ · 85	„ „	„ „ „ „

No	Wt	Metal. Size	Obverse	Reverse
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝΙ ΑΒ- ΔΑΓΑΣΟΥ (The BA of Abdagases' name read sometimes as the first letters of ΒΑΣΙΛ ΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ, the let- ter which follows ΒΑ- ΣΙΛΕΩΝ is uncertain [I or Ξ]) The king I, on horseback, in front, Σ</p>	<p>𐎧𐎶𐎡𐎹 𐎧𐎺𐎠𐎥𐎶𐎡𐎹 𐎧𐎡𐎥𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 (<i>Gadapharabhradaputrasa maha- rajasa tradatasa Avadagasasa</i>) Zeus, standing r, holds sceptre, r hand advanced.</p>
8	149.5	AR 85		to l, 𐎧𐎶𐎡𐎹, to r, 𐎧𐎺𐎠𐎥𐎶𐎡𐎹 [I O C]
9	149.2	AR 85	to l, 𐎧.	" " "B, " " "
10	146.4	AR 8	" 𐎧	" 𐎧𐎶𐎡𐎹 " " " "
11	142.5	AR 9	" 𐎧	" " " " " "
12	158.5	AR 85	" 𐎧	" " " " " "
13	142.4	AR 95	type r	" " " 𐎧𐎺𐎠𐎥𐎶𐎡𐎹.
14	150.2	AR 95	"	" " " " 𐎧. [I O C]
15	124.4	AR 85	"	" " " 𐎧𐎺𐎠𐎥𐎶𐎡𐎹
16	121.5	AR 85	inscr ΓΥ]ΝΑΙΦΕΡΟΛ- ΔΕΛΦΙ[ΔΕΩΣ	" 𐎧𐎶𐎡𐎹; " 𐎧𐎺𐎠𐎥𐎶𐎡𐎹. [Pl. xxiii 3]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
ORTHAGNES.				
(a) <i>Bronze.</i>				
			<p>BACIAEVC BACI- ΛEΩN MEΓAC OPΘAΓNH C Bust of the king l, diad.; wears torquis.</p>	<p>ΥΥΓΗΥΥ ΥΥΓ~ ~ΓϞΥ ΓΗϞΥ ΥΓ~ (<i>Maharajasa rajadirajasa maha- tasa Gudaphara sagaba. ?</i>)* Nike r.; holds wreath and palm.</p>
1	Æ .9			to l., Η Ψ; to r., Ϟ. [Pl. xxiii. 9.]
2	Æ 1.05			„ „ „ „ Ϟ.
3	Æ .95			„ Υ Ϟ; „ „
4	Æ .9			„ Υ; „ „ (last letter of inscr. absent).
5	Æ .9			„ „ „ „ „ „
6	Æ 1.05		inscr. ends OPΘAΓN.	to l., uncertain letter; to r., Ϟ.
			<p>B MEΓAΛOY OPΘAΓNOY Similar.</p>	Illegible inscr. Similar type.
7	Æ .95			to l., Ψ; to r., ~.

* This is Gen. Cunningham's reading: *sagaba* he supposes to stand for *sagarbha*, 'brother.' On no. 2 of the British Museum coins there is another letter at the end, which looks like Ϟ (*na* or *da*), but which may be a badly formed Υ.

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
PACORES				
(a) <i>Bronze</i>				
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΣ ΠΑΚΟΡΗΣ Bust of the king I, wears tor- quis, behind, star</p>	<p>𐎱𐎠𐎼𐎿𐎶𐎡𐎹 𐎱𐎠𐎼𐎿𐎶 𐎱𐎠𐎼𐎿𐎶 𐎱𐎠𐎼𐎿𐎶 (<i>Maha- rayasa rayadirayasa mahatasa Pu- kurasas</i>) Nike I, holding wreath and palm</p>
1	Æ 95			to I, uncertain letter, to r., 𐎶
2	Æ 85			𐎶, [PL xxiii 8]
3	Æ 1			𐎶, uncertain letter, " "
4	Æ 1			𐎶, " "
5	Æ 1			" " " "
6	Æ 9			" uncertain letter, " "
ZFIONISLS				
(a) <i>Silver, type, King on horseback</i>				
			<p>ΣΑΤΡΑΠΥ The king ΖΕ ΝΙΟΟΥ r, on horseback, in r hand whip, bow tied to saddle, to r, 𐎶</p>	<p>𐎶𐎠𐎼𐎿𐎶 𐎱𐎠𐎼𐎿𐎶 𐎱𐎠𐎼𐎿𐎶 𐎱𐎠𐎼𐎿𐎶 𐎱𐎠𐎼𐎿𐎶 (<i>Manis Syulus i el hatrapasa p tra- sa el hatrapasa Jihum isa</i>). King, r, facing a City who wears mural crown, and holds wreath and cor- nucopias</p>
1	157.6	AR 105	below, 𐎶 𐎶	to I, 𐎶, to r., 𐎶 [PL xxiii 4]
2	139.4	AR 105	" 7 and other letters	" " " " [I.O.C.]



No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
(β) <i>Bronze; types, lion and bull.</i>				
			<p>ΛΟΥΥΙΥCΑΤΡΑΠ[Humped bull r.; above, .</p>	<p>ΥΖΖ2Υ ΥΖΥ ΥΖΥΥ[([<i>Mani?</i>]* <i>gulaputrasa chhatrapasa</i> <i>Jihuniāsa</i>). Lion r.</p>
3	Æ 1.		to r., Υ.	to l., Ζ; to r., Ζ; below, 2. [Pl. XXIII. 5.]
4	Æ 1.		„ Ζ.	„ „ „ Ζ.
<p>UNCERTAIN KINGS.</p> <p>(α) <i>Bronze; square.</i></p>				
			<p>Illegible Greek inscription; in which sometimes the word CΑΤΡΑΠ and sometimes ΧΑΡΑΝΩ is visible. King r., on horseback; lance couched.</p>	<p>Illegible Indian inscription; the words ΥΖΥ (<i>chhatrapasa</i>) and ΥΖΥ (<i>putrasa</i>) sometimes visible. Lion r.</p>
1	Æ 1.		to r., Ζ.	above, Ζ; to r., Χ.
2	Æ 1.		„ „	„ „ „ „
3	Æ 1.		„ „	„ „ „ „ [Pl. XXIII. 6.]
4	Æ 85		„ „	„ „ „ „ [I. O. C.]
5	Æ 8		„ Ζ.	„ „ „ „ „
6	Æ 8		„ Υ.	„ Ζ „ „ „
<p>* Or <i>mañigulasa</i>. This is supposed to give us the name of the father of Zeionises. The word <i>Jihuniāsa</i> is not clear on any British Museum specimens in bronze.</p>				





No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
(B) Bronze; round.				
			Debased Greek legend. Humped bull r.; above, ☉.	Undetermined Indian legend. Bac- trian camel r.
7	Æ·9		to r., uncertain letter.	to r., Φ ; above, χ .
8	Æ·85		" "	" "
9	Æ·9		" "	" uncertain letter.
10	Æ·95		" χ .	" χ . [Pl. xxiii. 7.]
11	Æ·9		" χ .	" χ .
12	Æ·95		" "	" uncertain letter. (inscr. $\Upsilon\Lambda\Upsilon\Upsilon\Lambda\Upsilon\Upsilon\Lambda\Upsilon\sim$ &c.)
13	Æ·9			to r., uncertain letter.
14	Æ·9		" χ .	above, uncertain letter; to r., Σ χ .
<hr/>				
15	Æ·75		above, BA χ ; to r., un- certain letter.	to r., uncertain letter. (inscr. $\Upsilon\Upsilon\Upsilon\sim$ &c.)
16	Æ·65		" "	to r., uncertain letter.

[Various readings of these two classes of coins have been published by Gen. Cunningham, *J. A. S. B.* 1854, pp. 695, 696; and by von Sallet, *Zeitsch. f. Num.* 1879, 369, 370. The British Museum specimens are not sufficiently well preserved to enable us to give any certain readings.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
SANABARES.				
(a) <i>Silver.</i>				
1	58.5	AR. 75	Bust of the king l., wearing tiara of late Parthian form, and torquis; behind, $\Delta \Pi$ (<i>ath</i>).	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΣ ΣΑΝΑΒΑ King dressed in Parthian style, seated r. on throne with back; holds bow.</p> <p>in front, $\overline{\Lambda}$; above, $\Gamma \Pi$. [Pl. xxiii. 19.]</p>
(β) <i>Bronze; Parthian class.</i>				
2		Æ. 65	Head of the king l., diad. Inscr. (?)	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΣΑΝΑΒΑΡΗΣ King seated r. on stool; holds bow.</p> <p>in front, Π. [Pl. xxiii. 11.]</p>
3		Æ. 65		" "
4		Æ. 6		" $\overline{\Lambda}$ Π . [Pl. xxiii. 11.]
(γ) <i>Bronze; Parthian class.</i>				
5		Æ. 25	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ... ΣΑΝΑΒΑΡΗΣ King seated r. on stool; holds bow.	[Pl. xxiii. 11.]


No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
BASILEUS SOTER MEGAS				
(α) <i>Base silver, with Greek and Indian legends.</i>				
1	146 4	AR 9	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑ[CI- ΛΕΥΩΝ ΣΩΤΗΡ ΜΕΓΑΣ The king r, on horseback, r hand advanced, to r, 𐎧</p>	<p>𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎠[𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎶𐎵 𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎶𐎵 𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎶𐎵 (Maharajasa raja) harajasa [ma]- harajasa tradatasa) Zeus, standing r, clad in himation, r hand raised, in l, sceptre.</p> <p>to l, 𐎧, to r, uncertain object [Pl xxiv 1]</p>
(β) <i>Copper, with Greek legends</i>				
2		AE 8	Rust of the king r, diad and radiate hand holds lance, bound with fillet, behind, 𐎧	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΩΝ ΣΩΤΗΡ ΜΕΓΑΣ (frequently blundered) The king r, on horse back, diad, holds ankh to r, 𐎧.</p>
3		AE 8		[Pl xxiv 2]
4		AE 8		
5		AE 8		[I O C Pl xxiv 3]
6		AE 8		[I. O C]
7		AE 8		
8		AE 9		
9		A S		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
10		Æ .85	Bust of the king r., diad. and radiate ; hand holds lance, bound with fillet ; behind,  .	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΩΝ ΣΩΤΗΡ ΜΕΓΑΣ (frequently blundered). The king r., on horse-back, diad. ; holds ankus? to r.,  .
11		Æ .75		(inscr. ends ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝΣΩΤΗ).
12		Æ .8		(inscr. barbarous). . [I. O. C.]
13		Æ .55	Similar.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΩΝ ΣΩΤΗΡ Μ Similar.
14		Æ .55		
15		Æ .6		
16		Æ .5		
17		Æ .5		
18		Æ .55		
19		Æ .6		[I. O. C. Pl. xxiv. 4.]
20		Æ .5		
21		Æ .5		[I. O. C.]
22		Æ .55		(inscr. barbarous).

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Bust of the king r, diad, to r, 	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΩΝ CΩTHPM[Zeus, standing l, holds in r hand, thunderbolt over altar, in l, sceptre
23		Æ 7		
24		Æ 7		
25		Æ 7		(inser ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΩΝ) [Pl xxiv 5]
			Bust of the king l, wear ing crested helmet, in r hand, lance fillet border	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΩΝ C]ΩTHP ΜΕΓΑΣ King on horseback r, holding ankus, to r, 
26		Æ 95	to l,  , to r, 	
27		Æ 95	" " " "	[I O C Pl xxiv 6]
HERAUS (ERAUS)				
(a) Silver				
			Bust of the king r, diad. fillet border	ΤΥ/ΑΝΝΟΥΝΤΟΕ Η/ΑΟΥ ΣΑΗ Α ΝΟ//ΑΝΟΥ • The king r, on horseback, bow and quiver tied to saddle, behind, Nike r, crowning him
1	1844	AR 12		in field r, B [Pl xxiv 7]

No.	Wt.	Meas. Size	Obverse	Reverse
HYRCODES.				
(a) <i>Stylar type, a Deity standing.</i>				
			ΥΡΚΩΔΟΥ Part of the line with peaked border, dial.	ΜΑΚΑΡΟΥ ΑΡΔΗΘΟΥ Figure of a Deity (I), facing; holds scepter in r. hand; flames on shoulders.
1	44.9	AR-55		[Pl. xxiv. 8.]
2	47.5	AR-7		
3	45.2	AR-55		[I. O. C.]
4	47.5	AR-7		
VΛΚΩΔΟΥ Similar. ΟΔΚΑΡΟ ΟΥΗΟΡ Similar.				
5	44.	AR-7		
6	42.5	AR-55		[I. O. C.]
7	39.7	AR-55		[Pl. xxiv. 9.]
8	51.5	AR-7		
			Barbarous imitation of the above.	Barbarous imitation.
9	39.	AR-55		[I. O. C.]
10	20.2	AR-55		
11	23.2	AR-6		
12	26.	AR-6		[Pl. xxiv. 10.]
13	17.5	AR-55		


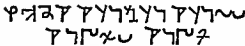
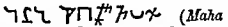




No	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Barbarous imitation further degraded.	Barbarous imitation.
14	34.4	AR 55		[I. O. C.]
15	19	AR 5		
16	17.6	AR 55		
17	12.3	AR 5		
18	10.	AR 55		
19	13.8	AR 45		
20	10.1	AR 4		[Pl xxiv. 11]
(β) Silver; type, horse.				
			VPKΩΔ Bust of the king r, diad	VPKΩΔ Forepart of bridled horse r
21	23.3	AR 55		
22	23.8	AR 5		[Pl xxiv 12]
23	22.5	AR 5		
24	14	AR 45		[I. O. C.]
25	10.8	AR 5		
26	14.2	AR 45		
27	14	AR 5	(barbarous legend)	(barbarous legend). [Pl xxiv. 13]
28	11.6	AR 5	"	"

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
KINGS OF UNCERTAIN NAME.				
SAPADBIZES (?).				
(a) <i>Silver.</i>				
			Bust of a king r., in helmet like that of Eucratides.	NANAIA Lion r. NANAIA
1	25.3	AR 65	behind, ΑΓΕΕΙ ΗΛ	above,  Λ.
2	26.2	AR 6	„ ΕΛΠΑΔΒΙΖ	„ „ [I. O. C. Pl. xxiv. 14.]
3	31.5	AR 6	„ ΕΛΠΑΔΙΒΙΖΗΣ	„ „ [I. O. C. Pl. xxiv. 15.]
PHSEIGACHARIS (?).				
(a) <i>Silver.</i>				
			Bust of Scythian king r., diad.	ΦΣΕΙΓΑ Herakles, facing; holds ΧΑΡΙΣ in r. hand, club; in l., lion's skin.
1	37.6	AR 6		[I. O. C. Pl. xxiv. 16.]
2	36.8	AR 6		






No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			<p>HERMAEUS AND KADPHISES I</p> <p>(a) <i>Copper, type of rev, Herakles</i></p>	
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΤΗ- ΡΩΣ ΣΥ ΕΡΜΑΙΩΝ (often corrupted) Bust of Hermaeus r, diad</p>	<p>𐎧𐎱𐎠𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎡𐎹 𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎲𐎶*</p> <p>𐎧𐎴𐎡𐎹𐎶 (Kuyula kasasa kushana yavu(?)gasa dharmapū- dasa) Herakles, facing, diad., holds in r hand, club, in l, lions skin</p>
1		Æ 9		
2		Æ 85		
3		Æ 9		
4		Æ 9		[I O C Pl xxv 1]
5		Æ 9		
6		Æ 9		[I O C]
7		Æ 9		
8		Æ 9		
9		Æ 85		
10		Æ 85		




* This reading is made up from several specimens. General Cunningham transliterates the last two words *yathayasa dharmapūdana* (*J A S B.* 1834) The reading of the last word adopted in the text is Lassen's

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΣΥ ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ (often corrupted). Bust of Hermaeus r., diad.	𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎠𐎣𐎢 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎠𐎣𐎢 𐎧𐎣𐎠𐎢𐎣 [𐎢𐎣] (<i>Kujula- kasasa kushana yavv(i)gasa dhra- (dha)māthidasa</i>). Herakles, facing, diad.; holds in r. hand, club; in l., lion's skin.
11		Æ 9	lower line of incr. ΖΑΕΟΥ	
12		Æ 9	incr. retrograde.	incr. varied. [Pl. xxv. 2.]
13		Æ 9	incr. retrograde and bar- barous.	" "
14		Æ 1	twice struck.	incr. varied; in field, 𐎧.
15		Æ 8	degraded copy.	degraded copy.
16		Æ 7.5	"	
17		Æ 8.5	"	
18		Æ 7	"	
19		Æ 7	"	
20		Æ 6	"	
21		Æ 6	"	






No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
KADPHISES II				
(a) <i>Gold, type, figure or head of king</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΟΟΗ ΜΟ ΚΑΔΦΙΣΧ The king, wearing helmet and diadem, seated facing on throne, head turned to l., flames ascend from his shoulders,* in his right a branch, beneath his feet a footstool, to r, 	  (Maha <i>rayasa rayadīrayasa, sarvaloga īśva</i> <i>rasa mahīśvarasa h(†)makapīśasa</i> <i>tradata</i>) Siva facing, head l., holds trident in r hand, drapery over l arm and hanging at back, flames rising from head, behind him, humped bull r, to l, 
1	244.2	N 95	to l, club	[I O C Pl xxv 6]
			Same inscr The king, wearing helmet and diadem, seated facing, cross legged, on clouds, head turned to r, in his r is a club, his head is surmounted by a trident, to l, 	Similar
2	245	N 1		[Pl xxv 7]
			Same inscr Upper part of the king r, emerging from clouds, wears hel met and diadem, and Greek chlamys, club in r hand, to l, 	Same inscr (s of śarasa wanting) Siva facing, wears headdress and drapery over shoulder, holds tri dent in r hand, behind him bull r, to l, 
3	122.4	N 75		
<p>* This is so usual on the gold coins of this king, that it will be omitted in subsequent descriptions</p> <p>† This letter looks on the coins rather like <i>tri</i> or <i>dri</i> than <i>hi</i></p>				






No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
4	123.2	A ^v 75	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΟΩΗ ΜΟ- ΚΑΔΦΙΧΗC Similar, king wears diadem, but not helmet.</p>	<p>𐤀𐤓𐤁𐤓 𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 (Maha- rajasa rajadirajasa, sarvaloga is- varasa mahisvarasa himakapisasa tradata), last letters obscure. Siva facing, wears headdress and dra- perry over shoulder; holds trident in r. hand; behind him bull r.; to l., 𐤕𐤕𐤕.</p> <p>[I. O. C. Pl. xxv. 8.]</p>
5	120.	A ^v 7	<p>Similar.</p>	<p>Same inscr. (last letters obscure). Siva facing, head l.; holds in r. hand, trident and battle-axe com- bined; in l., gourd; tiger-skin on l. arm; hair arranged in spiral form; to l., 𐤕𐤕𐤕; to r., 𐤕𐤕𐤕.</p> <p>[I. O. C.]</p>
6	122.	A ^v 75	<p>Same inscr. Upper part of the king l., emerging from clouds, wears dia- dem and helmet sur- mounted by trident; holds in r. hand, club; in l., elephant-goat; to r., 𐤕𐤕𐤕.</p>	<p>Similar.</p> <p>[I. O. C. Pl. xxv. 9.]</p>
7	121.2	A ^v 7	<p>Same inscr. Upper part of the king r., emerging from clouds, wears dia- dem and helmet sur- mounted by trident; holds in r. hand, club; to l., 𐤕𐤕𐤕.</p>	<p>Similar.</p> <p>[I. O.]</p>
8	121.2	A ^v 85		
9	122.4	A ^v 8		





No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
10	30.5	AY 45	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΟΟΗ[ΜΟ- ΚΑΔΦΙΧΘ Head of king r., wearing hel- met and diadem; within square frame.</p>	<p>ΥΠΛ^{##}Ζ Η Ο Χ Υ Γ Υ Γ Υ Γ Υ ~ (Maharaja rajadiraja hima kapi- śasa). Trident and battle-axe com- bined; to l., ; to r., .</p> <p>[Pl. xxv. 10.]</p>
(β) Silver; type, king standing.				
11	56.5	AR 7	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΣ ΟΟΗΜΟ ΚΑΔΦΙ- ΧΘ The king stand- ing l., wearing diadem and helmet, sacrificing at altar; to l., trident and axe combined; to r., club and .</p>	<p>Υ Π Ζ Α Υ Υ Γ Υ Γ Υ Γ Υ Γ Υ ~ Υ Π Λ^{##} Ζ Η Ο Χ Υ Γ Υ ~ Υ Π Ζ Υ Γ Υ ~ (Maharajasa rajadira- jasa sarvaloga ivara mahisvara himakapiśasa tradata). Siva facing; wears headdress and dra- pery over shoulder; holds trident in r. hand; behind him, bull r.</p> <p>[L O. C. Pl. xxv. 11.]</p> <p>[This coin, which is quite genuine, is the only known specimen of the class in silver.]</p>
(γ) Copper; type, king standing.				
[Inscription on both sides varied and incomplete in various specimens.]				
12		Æ 1.1	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΣΩΤΗΡ ΜΕΓΑΣ ΟΟΗΜΟ ΚΑΔΦΙΧΘ The king l., sacrificing at altar; to l., trident and axe combined; to r., club and .</p>	<p>Υ Π Ζ Α Υ Υ Γ Υ Γ Υ Γ Υ Γ Υ ~ Υ Γ Υ ~ Υ Π Λ^{##} Ζ Η Ο Χ Υ Γ Υ ~ Υ Γ Υ ~ (Maha- rajasa rajadirajasa, sarvaloga iv- varasa mahisvarasa himakapiśasa tradata). Siva facing, holding trident; drapery hanging at his back; behind him, bull; to l., .</p> <p>[L O. C. Pl. xxv. 12.]</p>
13		Æ 1.1		







No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
KANERKES.				
(a) <i>Gold; inscription, βασιλεὺς βασιλέων.</i>				
1	121·8	ΑΥ·8	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥC ΒΑCΙ ΛΕΩΝ ΚΑΝΗΡ- ΚΟΥ The king l., wearing helmet and dia- dem, clad in coat and trousers, and cloak, sa- crificing at altar; flames rise from shoulders; holds in l. hand, spear.</p>	<p>ΣΑΛΗΝΗ Selene * (male) l., diad., clad in chiton and himation; crescent behind shoulders; r. hand advanced; holds in l. long sceptre, bound with fillet; sword girt round waist; to l., .</p> <p>[I. O. C. Pl. xxvi. 1.]</p>
(β) <i>Bronze; inscription, βασιλεὺς βασιλέων.</i>				
2		ΑΥ·9	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥC ΒΑCΙ ΛΕΩΝ ΚΑΝΗΡ- ΚΟΥ The king as above.</p>	<p>ΗΛΙΟC Helios l., diad., clad in chiton and himation; radiate disk behind head; r. hand advanced; l. on hip; to l., .</p> <p>[I. O. C. Pl. xxvi. 2.]</p>
3		ΑΥ·9		
4		ΑΥ·9		
			Similar.	<p>ΝΑΝΑΙΑ Nanaia r., nimbate and diad.; holds in r. hand sceptre ending in forepart of horse; to r., .</p> <p>[I. O. C. Pl. xxvi. 3.]</p>
5		ΑΥ·9		
6		ΑΥ·9		
7		ΑΥ·9		
8		ΑΥ·85		
9		ΑΥ·9		

* The figure of Selene is identical with that which appears on the coin inscribed **ΜΑΟ**; it is that of a male moon-deity.

No	Wt	Metal. Size	Obverse	Reverse.
			ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΡΑΟΚΑ ΝΗΡΚΙΚΟΡΑΝΟ The king standing l, wearing helmet and dia- dem, clad in coat and trousers, and cloak, flames rise from his shoulders; he holds in r hand elephant-goad over altar, in his l, spear, sword at his waist	ΟΚΡΟ Siva l, nimbate; hair in horn on top of head, has four arms and hands, in which he holds respectively a vase, a drum, a trident, and a goat, the last by the horns, to l,  .
25	123	Α 8		[Pl xxvi. 13]
26	123 4	Α 75		[I. O. C.]
27	122	Α 75		"
28	29	Α 5		[I. O. C Pl. xxvi. 14.]
			Similar	ΟΡΛΑΓΝΟ War-god (Bahram?) r, wearing diadem, helmet sur- mount-d by eagle, and clad like the king, holds in r hand, spear; in l, sword; to r,  .
29	121 3	Α 85		[Pl. xxvi. 15]
			Similar.	ΦΑΡΡΟ Male figure to r, diad. and nimbate, clad in chiton and hima- tion; holds spear in l. hand, and mountain or fire in r.; to r.,  .
30	122 8	Α 8		[Pl. xxvi. 16]
			ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΚΑΝΗΡ ΚΙ ΚΟΡΑΝΟ Bust of the king l, diad. and wearing helmet, l hand raised, holds spear, body emer- ges from clouds.	ΑΘΡΟ Bearded deity l, clad in chiton and himation; holds in r hand wreath, in l, which rests on hip, tongue; to l,  .
31	30 8	Α 5		[I. O. C Pl. xxvi. 17]
			Similar.	ΟΚΡΟ Siva, as above, not nim- bate; to l  .
32	30.1	Α 5		[Pl xxvi. 18.]


No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			<i>Later period.</i>	
33	30·6	Æ 5	<p>PAO NANOPA[O [KA]NHPKOKOPANO</p> <p>The king standing l. at altar, nimbate; holds r. hand over altar; in l., spear bound with fillet; to l., trident bound with fillet.</p>	<p>A]PΔOKPO Goddess, seated facing on throne, nimbate; under feet, footstool; holds wreath and cornucopias to l., .</p> <p>[I. O. C. Pl. xxvi. 19.]</p>
			(δ) <i>Bronze; inscr. PAO &c.</i>	
34		Æ 1·05	<p>PAOKA NHPKI The king, clad as in last class, standing l. by altar; holds in l. hand spear; r. extended over altar.</p>	<p>AΘPO Bearded deity l.; holds in r. hand, wreath; in l., which rests on hip, tongs (?); to l., .</p> <p>[Pl. xxvii. 1.]</p>
35		Æ 1·		
36		Æ 1·05	<p>inscr. barbarous.</p> <p>Similar.</p>	
37		Æ 85		<p>ΟΔΥΟΒΟΥ Buddha facing, nimbate; his r. hand raised as in teaching; in l., wallet; to l., .</p> <p>[Pl. xxvii. 2.]</p>
38		Æ 9		<p>[I. O. C.]</p>
			<p>Similar.</p>	<p>MAO Male deity l., clad as king; crescent behind shoulders; r. hand advanced; in l., long sceptre bound with fillet; sword at waist; to l., .</p> <p>[Pl. xxvii. 3.]</p>
39		Æ 1·05	<p>king nimbate; to l., .</p>	
40		Æ 1·05		<p>deity does not hold sceptre.</p>
41		Æ 85		





No	Wt.	Metal. Size	Obverse	Reverse.
			PAOKA NHPKI The king standing l as before, holds in l hand spear, r extended over altar	MAO Male deity l, clad as king, crescent behind shoulders, r hand advanced, in l, long sceptre bound with fillet, sword at waist, to l,  .
42	Æ 75		to l,  . (inscr. retrogr)	(inscr retrogr)
43	Æ 75		" "	deity does not hold sceptre.
44	Æ 75		" "	" " "
45	Æ 5		" "	" " "
			Similar	MIPO Sun-god, Mithras, l, diad with radiate disk, clad as king, r hand advanced, in l, sword, to l,  .
46	Æ 1 05			[Pl xxvii 4]
47	Æ 1 05			
48	Æ 1			inscr. MIPO
49	Æ 1 1			" "
50	Æ 8			" "
51	Æ 85			
52	Æ 65			
53	Æ 7			inscr MIYPO .
			Similar	NANA Nanais r, nimbate and diad, holds sceptre, ending in forepart of horse, and patera, to r,  .
54	Æ 1 05			[I O C Pl xxvii 5]
55	Æ 95			
56	Æ 1			

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ΠΑΟΚΑ ΝΗΡΚΙ The king standing l. by altar; holds in l. hand spear; r. extended over altar.	NANA Nanaia r., nimbate and diad.; holds sceptre, ending in forepart of horse, and patera; to r.,  .
57		Æ · 7	to l.,  .	
58		Æ · 7	" "	
59		Æ · 7	" "	
60		Æ · 55		
61		Æ · 6		
			Similar.	ΟΑΔΟ Wind-god running l., his hair loose; holds in both hands ends of his garment which floats about him; to l.,  .
62		Æ 1·05		[I. O. C. Pl. xxvii. 6.]
63		Æ 1·05		[I. O. C.]
64		Æ 1·05		
65		Æ · 65		
			Similar.	ΟΚΡΟ Siva l., nimbate; has four arms and hands, in which he holds a wreath, a drum, a trident, and a vase; to l.,  .
66		Æ 1·		[I. O. C.]
67		Æ 1·		
68		Æ · 8		
69		Æ · 8		[I. O. C. Pl. xxvii. 7.]
			Similar.	ΟΚΡΟ Siva l., nimbate; holds in r. hand, trident; to l.,  .
70		Æ · 75	to l.,  .	
71		Æ · 75	" "	(not nimbate).






No	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
HOOERKES				
(a) <i>Gold</i>				
1	121.5	AV 8	PAONANOPAOO Upper part of king l., emerging from clouds, in diad. and nimbo, wears conical helmet and coat of mail, holds ear of corn and spear*.	AΘPO Hephaestus standing r., flames rising from shoulders, holds hammer and tongs, to r., ⚡.
				[Pl xxvii 8]
2	123.5	AV 85	PAONANOP AOOOH PKIKO Similar	AΘPO Similar
3	120.9	AV 85	PAONANOPAOOO HPKIKOPANO Similar	Similar, symbol to 1
Similar				APAEIXPO Sun god l., diad. and with radiate disk, r. hand ad- vanced, and two fingers raised, l. rests on hip, to l., ⚡
4	123.5	AV 85		[Pl xxvii 9]
5	122.8	AV 9		[I. O. C.]

* It has been judged unnecessary to describe at length the details of the king's costume in this and other coins.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΡΑΟ ΟΟ ΗΡΚΙΚΟΡΑΝΟ Upper part of king l., emerging from clouds; diad. and nimbate; wears conical helmet and coat of mail; holds ear of corn and spear.	ΑΡΔΟΧΡΟ Female deity r., in Greek attire; holds in both hands cornucopiae; to r.,  .
6	124.5	Α' .8		[Pl. xxvii. 10.]
7	122.	Α' .85		
8	122.5	Α' .8		
9	122.4	Α' .8		to r., fire (?).
10	58.3 (plated)	Α' .8		
11	122.	Α' .85		inser. ΑΡΔΟΧΡΑ . [I. O. C.]
12	123.5	Α' .85		type l., and symbol to l. [I. O. C.]
13	30.6	Α' .55	inser. ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟ ΟΟΗ	[I. O. C.]
			ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟ ΡΑΟΟ ΟΗΡΚΙΚΟΡΑΝΟ Upper part of king l., emerging from clouds, diad.; wears rounded helmet; holds ear of corn and elephant-goad.	Similar.
14	122.5	Α' .85		deity with modius and nimbus.
15	120.7	Α' .8	inser. ΟΥΟΗΡΚΙ for ΟΟΗΡΚΙ .	inser. ΟΥΟΔΡΑ .
16	120.6	Α' .8		type l., and symbol to l.
17	30.6	Α' .5		deity with modius and nimbus. [Pl. xxvii. 11.]
			ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΡΑΟ ΟΟΗΡΚΟΚΟΡΑΝΟ The king r., riding on elephant; holds sceptre and elephant-goad.	Similar. Deity with modius and nimbus.
18	120.9	Α' .8		[Pl. xxvii. 12.]




No	Wt	Metal. Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Inscr obscure Upper part of king 1, emerg- ing from clouds, diad, wears rounded helmet, holds ear of corn and elephant goad	ΔΟΧΡΟ Female figure 1, nimbate, holds wreath and cornucopiae, to 1, 
19	122 5	A 8		[Pl xxvii 13]
20	123 3	A 8		
			ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΡΑΟΟΟ ΗΡΚΙΚΟΡΑΝΟ Upper part of the king 1, emerging from clouds, diad and nimbate, wears conical helmet and chlamys over ar- mour, holds ear of corn and spear	ΜΙΟΡΟ Female deity r, diad and nimbate, in Greek attire, holds cornucopiae in both hands, to r, 
21	123	A 8		[Pl xxvii 14]
			ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΡΑ ΟΟΟΗΡΚΙ The king seated cross legged to 1, diad and nimbate flames rising from shoul- ders, wears conical hel- met, and holds ear of corn and spear.	ΗΡΑΥΙΔΟ Bearded Heracles 1, naked, holds in r hand, club, over l arm, lions skin, in l hand, apple, to l, 
22	123 3	A 8		[Pl xxvii 15]
			ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΡΑΟΟ ΟΗΡΚΙΚΟΡΑΝΟ Upper part of the king 1, emerging from clouds, diad, wears rounded helmet, holds ear of corn and elephant goad	ΜΑΑΧΗΝΟ Male deity (Mahā senā) facing, nimbate and diad, clad in coat and chlamys, holds in r hand, standard surmounted by bird, in l, sword, to l, 
23	125 5	A 8		[I O C Pl xxvii 16]
24	112 7	A 75		





No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
25	122·	A 75	PAONANOPAOO OHPIKOPANO Upper part of the king l., emerging from clouds, diad.; wears rounded helmet; holds ear of corn and elephant-goad.	MANAOBAFO Moon-god facing, seated on throne; feet resting on footstool; wears helmet; crescent behind shoulders; has four arms and hands, in three of which he grasps sceptre, wreath? and fire?, fourth hand rests on hip; to r., 𐄂.
26	122·5	A 8		[Pl. xxvii. 17.]
27	122·3	A 85	PAONANOPAOO OHPIKOPANO Upper part of the king l., emerging from clouds, diad. and nimbate; wears conical helmet and coat of mail; holds ear of corn and spear.	MAO Moon-god l., crescent behind shoulders; clad in coat; holds wreath and sceptre; sword at waist; to l., 𐄂.
			Similar.	[Pl. xxvii. 18.]
28	122·2	A 85		MAO Moon-god l., crescent behind shoulders; clad in chiton and chlamys; sword in l.; holds wreath in r. hand; to l., 𐄂.
29	123·2	A 8		[I. O. C.]
			Similar.	MAO Moon-god l.; holds sceptre in l.; r. hand advanced; to l., 𐄂.
30	122·6	A 85		[I. O. C. Pl. xxvii. 19.]
31	30·2	A 5	PAONANOP AOOOHPKO Similar type.	MAO Moon-god l.; r. hand ex- tended; in l., sword; to l., 𐄂.
				[I. O. C. Pl. xxvii. 20.]




No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
32	120.4	A 9	<p>ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΡΑΟΟ ΟΗΡΚΙΚΟΡΑΝΟ Upper part of the king l., emerging from clouds, diad.; wears rounded helmet, and chlamys over armour; holds ear of corn and elephant- goad.</p>	<p>MAO Moon-god l.; holds sceptre in l. hand; to l., .</p>
			Similar.	<p>MAO Moon-god l.; holds sceptre in r. hand; to l., .</p> <p>[Pl. xxvii. 21.]</p> <p>[I. O. C.]</p>
33	121.2	A 8		
34	122.5	A 8		
			Similar.	<p>MAO Moon-god l.; r. hand ex- tended; in l., sceptre, held trans- versely; to l., .</p>
35	122.4	A 7.5		
36	121.2	A 8		sceptre bound with fillet.
37	121.2	A 8		<p>„ „ [Pl. xxvii. 22.]</p>
38	123.	A 8.5		(inscr. MAOO).
			Similar.	<p>MAO Moon-god l.; r. hand ex- tended; sword in l.; to l., .</p>
39	122.8	A 8.5		
40	121.4	A 8		(inscr. MAOO).
			Similar.	<p>MAO Moon-god r., diad.; holds in r. hand, wreath; in l., sceptre; to r., .</p>
41	122.	A 8		[Pl. xxvii. 23.]





No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
42	121.1	A 8	<p>PAONANOPAOO OHPIKOPANO Upper part of the king l., emerging from clouds, diad.; wears rounded helmet, and chlamys over armour; holds ear of corn and elephant-goad.</p>	<p>Bearded moon-god r., diad.; crescent behind shoulders; holds in r. hand, sceptre, bound with fillet; in l., elephant-goad: and sun-god l., radiate; r. hand advanced; in l., sceptre, bound with fillet; behind the two, the names MAO and MIPO respectively; between them, 𐎡.</p> <p>[Pl. xxvii. 24.]</p>
43	123.	A 85	<p>PAONANOPAOOO HPKEKOPANO Upper part of the king l., emerging from clouds, diad. and nimbate; flames rising from shoulders; wears conical helmet; holds ear of corn and spear.</p>	<p>MIPO Sun-god l., nimbate; holds wreath and sceptre; sword at waist; to l., 𐎡.</p>
44	122.3	A 85		
			Similar; no flames.	<p>MOPO Sun-god l., radiate; holds wreath and sceptre; sword at waist; to l., 𐎡.</p>
45	123.	A 8		<p>[Pl. xxviii. 1.]</p>
			Similar.	<p>MIPO Sun-god l., radiate; holds wreath and sceptre, bound with fillet; to l., 𐎡.</p>
46	121.7	A 8		<p>[I. O. C.]</p>
			Similar; king holds standard instead of spear.	<p>MIPO Sun-god l., diad. and nimbate; holds wreath and sword; to l., 𐎡.</p>
47	122.8	A 8		





No	Wt	Metal. Size	Obverse	Reverse
48	122.2	AV 9	<p>PAONANOPAOOO HPKIKOPANO Upper part of the king I, emerging from clouds, diad and nimbate, wears conical helmet, holds ear of corn and spear.</p>	<p>MIYPO Sun god I, diad and radiate, holds wreath and sword, to I, 𐎲.</p>
49	121.3	AV 85	<p>Similar</p>	<p>MIIPO Sun-god r, radiate, holds spear and sword, to r, 𐎲 [I O C. Pl. xxviii 2]</p>
50	30.2	AV 5	<p>PAOOOH Similar</p>	<p>MYPO Sun god I, nimbate, r hand advanced, in I, sceptre, to I, 𐎲. [I O C. Pl. xxviii 3]</p>
51	30.7	AV 55	<p>PAONANOPA OOOHPKI Upper part of the king I, emerging from clouds, diad, wears rounded helmet, holds ear of corn and elephant-goad.</p>	<p>MIOPPO Sun god I, radiate, holds wreath and sceptre, to I, 𐎲. [I O C]</p>
52	120.8	AV 8	<p>PAONANOPAOOY OHHPKIKOPANO Similar</p>	<p>MIOPPO Sun god I, radiate, r hand holds spear, l. grasps sword, to I, 𐎲.</p>
53	122.8	AV 8		<p>[I O C]</p>
54	122.2	AV 85	<p>PAONANOPAO OOHPKIKOPANO Similar</p>	<p>MIOPPO Sun god I, radiate, l hand holds spear, r rests on hip, sword at waist, to I, 𐎲 [Pl. xxviii 4]</p>

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			PAONANOPAO OOHPKIKOPANO Upper part of the king l., emerging from clouds, diad.; wears rounded helmet; holds ear of corn and elephant-goad.	MIPO Sun-god l., radiate; r. hand extended; in l., sceptre, held transversely, bound with fillet; to l.,  .
55	123.	A 8		
56	121.4	A 75		inser. MIPO .
57	120.8	A 8	(bust only of king).	
58	120.	A 8	„ „	[I. O. C.]
59	122.7	A 8		inser. MYPO . [I. O. C.]
60	30.2	A 5		
61	29.5	A 5		
			Similar.	MIPPO Sun-god l., radiate; r. hand advanced; l. holds sword; to l.,  .
62	120.6	A 75		
63	122.3	A 8		inser. MIPO . [I. O. C.]
64	119.5	A 8		„ MIPO . „
			Same inser. Upper part of king as above, to r.	MIPO Similar. [I. O. C.]
65	118.	A 8		
			Same inser. Upper part of king as above, to l.	MIPO Sun-god r., diad. and ra- diate; holds wreath and sword; to r.,  .
66	122.3	A 85		
67	122.4	A 8		




No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			ΠΑΝΑΝΟΡΑΟ ΟΟΗΡΚΙΚΟΡΑΝΟ Upper part of king I, emerging from clouds, diad and nimbate, wears conical helmet, holds ear of corn and spear.	ΟΝΙΑ Sun god advancing l, ra- diate, r hand advanced, l holds sword, to l,  .
68	26	Α' 5		
69	28.8	Α' 5		[I O C]
70	30.2	Α' 55		[I O. C Pl xxviii 6]
			ΠΑΝΑΝΟΡΑΟΟΟ ΗΡΚΕΚΟΡΑΝΟ Upper part of king I, emerging from clouds, diad and nimbate, flames rise from shoul- ders, wears conical hel- met, holds ear of corn and spear	ΗΡΟ (ΜΕΙΡΟ) Artemis stand- ing r, clad in long chiton and himation, holds in l hand bow, and with r, draws arrow from quiver, to r, 
71	122.3	Α' 85		[Pl xxviii 7]
			ΠΑΝΑΝΟΡΑΟΟΟ ΗΡΚΙΚΟΡΑΝΟ Upper part of king I, emerging from clouds, diad and nimbate, wears conical helmet, holds ear of corn and spear	NANA Nanaia l, wears stephane, holds sceptre, ending in forepart of horse, and patera, to l,  .
72	121.7	Α' 8		[Pl xxviii 8]
			Similar.	NANO Nanaia r, diad and nim- bate, crescent on head, holds sceptre and patera, to r, 
73	124	Α' 85		[I O C]
74	123	Α' 85	king's name ΟΟΗΡΚΟ	inscr NANA . [I O C]
75	121.3	Α' 85	" ΟΗΡΚΟ	" "

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse.
			ΠΑΝΑΝΟΡΑΟ ΟΗΡΚΙΚΟΡΑΝΟ Upper part of the king 1, emerging from clouds, diad. wears rounded helmet; holds ear of corn and elephant-goad.	NANA Nanaia r, diad. and nim- bate; crescent on head; sword at waist, holds sceptre and patera; to r,  .
85	122.4	A 8		[I. O. C.]
86	122.	A 8		
87	119.7	A 8		
88	121.4	A 8		inscr. NANO .
			Similar	NANA Nanaia l, diad. and nim- bate; crescent on head, holds sceptre in outstretched r. hand, in l, patera; to l,  .
89	121.6	A 85		[I. O. C.]
90	120	A 8		inscr. NANO . [I. O. C. Pl. xxviii 11.]
91	122.4	A 8		" "
92	121.2	A 8		" "
93	121.1	A 85	inscr. barbarous.	inscr. barbarous.
			Similar.	ΟΔΙΟ Nanaia r, diad. and nim- bate; holds sceptre, bound with fillet, and patera; to r,  .
94	119.6	A 85		[Pl. xxviii. 12.]





No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			PAONANOPA ΟΟΗΡΚΙΚΟΡΑΝΟ Upper part of the king I, emerging from clouds, diad. and nimbate; wears conical helmet; holds ear of corn and spear.	ΟΚΡΟ Siva facing, three-headed, nimbate; clad only in waistband, ithyphallic; has four arms and hands, in which are goat, wheel, trident, and thunderbolt; to r.,  .
102	123.5	Α·85	Similar.	[Pl. XXVIII. 16.]
103	123.	Α·8		ΠΑΟΡΗΟΡΟ Ares standing r., in Greek helmet and armour; holds spear, and shield which rests on ground; to r.,  .
				[Pl. XXVIII. 17.]
104	121.7	Α·8	inscr. barbarous.	inscr. ΒΑΟΡΗΟΟ . [I. O. C.]
105	122.5	Α·85	(last letters of inscr. want- ing).	
			ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΡΑΟΟ ΟΗΡΚΟΚ Similar type.	ΠΑΟΡΗΟΑΡ Similar.
106	122.8	Α·85		
			ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΡΑΟΟΟ ΗΡΚΕΚΟΡΑΝΟ Similar type.	ΠΑΟΡΗΟΡΟ Ares l., in Greek helmet and armour; holds shield in r. hand, spear in l.; to l.,  .
				[Pl. XXVIII. 18.]
107	122.5	Α·85	Same inscr. Upper part of king, as above; holds ear of corn and sceptre.	ΠΑΟΡΗΟΡΟ Ares r., in Greek helmet and armour, nimbate; holds spear and sword; to l.,  .
				[Pl. XXVIII. 19.]
108	123.	Α·8		





No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
109	123.5	A ⁷ .85	Inscr. obscure. Upper part of king l., emerging from clouds, diad. ; wears rounded helmet ; holds ear of corn and elephant-goad.	ΠΙΔΜ Roma or Pallas standing r., wearing helmet and long chiton ; holds spear and shield ; to r.,  . [Pl. xxviii. 20.]
110	123.1	A ⁷ .85	ΡΑΘΝΑΝΟΡΑ ΟΟΥΟΗΡΚΙΚΟΡ Similar.	ΣΑΡΑΠΟ Sarapis standing l., diad. and clad in himation ; r. hand advanced ; in l., sceptre ; to l.,  . [Pl. xxviii. 21.]
111	121.6	A ⁷ .85		[I. O. C.]
112	123.	A ⁷ .8	ΡΑΘΝΑΝΟΡΑΘΟ ΟΗΡΚΙΚΟΡΑΝΟ Upper part of king l., emerging from clouds, diad. ; wears rounded helmet ; holds ear of corn and elephant-goad.	ΣΚΑΝΔΟΚΟ Μ ΒΙΖΑΓΟ ΑΡΟ Skanda and Viṣākha * standing face to face, nimbate ; each wearing chlamys and neck-lace, and sword at waist ; but Skanda holds in r. hand, standard surmounted by bird ; Viṣākha holds in l. hand, spear ; between them,  . [Pl. xxviii. 22.]
113	121.3	A ⁷ .8		
114	31.	A ⁷ .5	Similar ; last letter of inscr. wanting.	ΣΚΑΝΔΟΚΟΜΑΡΟ Β ΙΖΑΓΟ Skanda and Viṣākha standing face to face, nimbate ; Skanda holds in r. hand, standard ; Viṣākha holds in l. hand, spear ; between them,  . [I. O. C. Pl. xxviii. 23.]

* A son and impersonation of Skanda. See Introduction.





No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
115	121	AV 8	<p>ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΡΑΟΟ ΟΗΡΚΙΚΟΡΑΝΟ Upper part of king I, emerging from clouds, diad, wears rounded helmet, holds ear of corn and elephant-goad</p>	<p>ΣΚΑΝΔΟΚ ΟΜΑΡΟΜΑ ΑΣ Η ΝΟΒΙΖΑΓΟ Niche on basis, within which, Skanda and Visa kha standing as above, between them, Mahasena, horned (?), facing, nimbate, clad in chlamys, sword at waist, to I, .</p> <p>[Pl XVIII 24]</p>
116	123 2	AV 8	<p>ΠΑΟΝΑΝΠΑΟΟ ΟΗΚΙΚΟΡΑΝΟ Upper part of king I, emerging from clouds, diad. and nimbate, wears conical helmet, holds ear of corn and spear</p>	<p>ΦΑΡΡΟ Male deity I, head winged, clad in coat, holds in r hand, fire, I grasps sword at waist, to I, .</p> <p>[I O C Pl XVIII 25]</p>
117	122 4	AV 85	<p>ΗΡΚΙΚΟΡΑΝΟ Upper part of king I, emerging from clouds, diad and nimbate, flames rise from shoul- ders, wears conical hel- met, holds ear of corn and standard</p>	<p>ΦΑΡΡΟ Male deity I, head winged, diad, flames rising from shoul- ders, wears coat and chlamys, holds in r hand, fire, I grasps sword at waist, to I, .</p>
118	121 6	AV 8	<p>ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΡΑΟ ΟΟΗΡΚΙΚΟΡΑΝΟ Upper part of king I, emerging from clouds, diad and nimbate, wears conical helmet, holds ear of corn and standard surmounted by bird</p>	<p>ΦΑΡΡΟ Similar, deity nimbate</p>





No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse
119	123.4	AV .8	<p>ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΡΑΟΟΟ ΗΡΚΙΚΟΡΑΝΟ King as last; holding ear of corn and spear.</p>	<p>ΦΑΡΟ Male deity l., head winged, nimbate; wears coat and chlamys; r. hand advanced; in l., long sceptre; sword at waist; to l., 𐀀.</p> <p>[I. O. C.]</p>
120	121.2	AV .8	<p>Same inscr. King as last; holding ear of corn and sceptre.</p>	<p>ΦΑΡΡΟ Male deity l., nimbate; flames rising from shoulders; holds in extended r. hand, fire; in l., sceptre; to l., 𐀀.</p> <p>[Pl. xxviii. 26.]</p>
121	123.3	AV .8	<p>Same inscr. King as be- fore; holding ear of corn and spear.</p>	<p>ΦΑΡΡΟ Male deity r., head winged, nimbate; clad in coat; holds sceptre and fire; to r., 𐀀.</p> <p>[Pl. xxviii. 27.]</p>
122	122.4	AV .8	<p>Same inscr.? King as be- fore; holding double ear of corn and spear.</p>	<p>ΦΑΡΡΟ Male deity l., head winged, nimbate; clad in coat and chlamys; holds purse and cadu- ceus; to l., 𐀀.</p> <p>[I. O. C.]</p>
123	123.5	AV .8	<p>ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΡΑ ΟΟΟΗΡΚΕΚΟΡΑ King as before; holding ear of corn and spear.</p>	<p>ΦΑΡΟ Similar figure; holds purse? and long sceptre; to l., 𐀀.</p> <p>[Pl. xxviii. 28.]</p>
124	121.5	AV .8	<p>ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΡΑΟΟΟ ΗΡΚΙΚΟΡΑΝΟ Similar.</p>	<p>ΦΑΡΡΟ Male deity r., head winged, diad. and nimbate; clad in coat; holds sceptre and elephant-goad; to l., 𐀀.</p> <p>[Pl. xxviii. 29.]</p>

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			<p>ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΡΑΟ ΟΟΗΡΚΟΚΟΡ Upper part of king l., emerging from clouds, diad. and <i>nimbate</i>; wears rounded helmet; holds ear of corn and standard.</p>	<p>Inscr. barbarous. Male deity l., <i>nimbate</i>; in extended r. hand, fire; in l., sword; to l., .</p>
125	124.1	A ⁷ 85	<p>ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΡΑΟΟ ΟΗΡΚΙΚΟΡΑΝΟ Upper part of king l., emerging from clouds, diad.; wears rounded helmet; holds ear of corn and elephant-goad.</p>	<p>ΦΑΡΟ Male deity l., head winged, <i>nimbate</i>; holds in r. hand, wreath; in l., sceptre; to l., .</p>
126	121.2	A ⁷ 8	Similar.	<p>ΦΑΡΡΟ Male deity r., head winged, <i>nimbate</i>; r. hand rests on hip; in l., sceptre; to r., .</p>
127	122.5	A ⁷ 75		[I. O. C.]
128	121.7	A ⁷ 8		inscr. ΦΑΡΟ .
129	122.2	A ⁷ 9		
130	33.3	A ⁷ 5		[I. O. C. Pl. XVIII. 30.]
131	27.	A ⁷ 5	Similar	<p>ΦΑΡΟ Male deity l.; l. hand rests on hip; in r., sceptre; to l., .</p>
132	123.3	A ⁷ 75		inscr. ΦΑΡΡΟ . [I. O. C.]
133	121.4	A ⁷ 8		<p>.. ΟΡΑΦ. (sword at waist).</p>
134	122.1	A ⁷ 8		





No.	Wt.	Metal. Sizo.	Obverse.	Reverse.
135	120·8	Α·8	<p>ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΠΑΟΟ ΟΗΡΚΙΚΟΠΑΝΟ Upper part of king l., emerging from clouds, diad.; wears rounded helmet; holds ear of corn and elephant-goad.</p>	<p>ΦΑΡΟ Male deity l., head winged, nimbate, standing on fire; holds in r. hand, fire; in l., sceptre; to l., .</p>
136	120·	Α·8	Similar.	<p>ΦΑΡΡΟ Male deity l., head winged, nimbate, standing on fire; r. hand extended; in l., caduceus; to l., .</p>
137	122·4	Α·8	Similar.	<p>[I. O. C. Pl. xxviii. 31.]</p> <p>ΩΡΟΝ Male deity l., bearded, wearing modius and himation; r. hand advanced; in l., long sceptre; to l., .</p>
138	122·	Α·8		[Pl. xxviii. 32.]
139	122·2	Α·8		[I. O. C.]
(β) Bronze; type, King on elephant.				
140		Æ 1·	<p>ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟ ΠΑΟΟΟ· ΗΡΚΕΝΟΠΑΝΟ* The king r., diad. and nimbate, riding on ele- phant; holds spear and elephant-goad.</p>	<p>ΑΘΡΟ Male deity l., diad.; holds in r. hand, wreath; and in l., tongs; to l., .</p>
141		Æ 1·15		
142		Æ 1·		

* This inscription cannot be read entire on any single specimen; and many specimens are blundered or barbarous: but the formula in the text seems to be the normal and usual one.

No	Wt.	Metal. Size	Obverse	Reverse
125	124.1	AV 85	<p>ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΡΑΟ ΟΟΗΡΚΟΚΟΡ</p> <p>Upper part of king l, emerging from clouds, diad and nimbate, wears rounded helmet, holds ear of corn and standard</p>	<p>Inscr barbarous Male deity l, nim- bate, in extended r hand, fire, in l, sword, to l, </p>
126	121.2	AV 8	<p>ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΡΑΟ ΟΗΡΚΙΚΟΡΑΝΟ</p> <p>Upper part of king l, emerging from clouds, diad., wears rounded helmet, holds ear of corn and elephant-goad</p>	<p>ΦΑΡΟ Male deity l, head winged, nimbate, holds in r hand, wreath, in l, sceptre, to l, </p>
127	122.5	AV 75	Similar.	<p>ΦΑΡΡΟ Male deity r, head winged nimbate, r hand rests on hip, in l, sceptre, to r, </p>
128	121.7	AV 8		[I O C]
129	122.2	AV 9		inscr ΦΑΡΟ
130	33.3	AV 5		[I O C Pl XXVIII 30]
131	27	AV 5		<p>ΦΑΡΟ Male deity l, l hand rests on hip, in r, sceptre, to l, </p>
132	123.3	AV 75	Similar	inscr ΦΑΡΡΟ [I O C]
133	121.4	AV 8		<p>“ ΟΡΑΦ (sword at waist)</p>
134	122.1	AV 8		





No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
135	120·8	A·8	ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΡΑΟΟ ΟΗΡΚΙΚΟΡΑΝΟ Upper part of king l., emerging from clouds, diad.; wears rounded helmet; holds ear of corn and elephant-goad.	ΦΑΡΟ Male deity l., head winged, nimbate, standing on fire; holds in r. hand, fire; in l., sceptre; to l.,  .
136	120·	A·8	Similar.	ΦΑΡΡΟ Male deity l., head winged, nimbate, standing on fire; r. hand extended; in l., caduceus; to l.,  .
137	122·4	A·8		[I. O. C. Pl. xxviii. 31.]
			Similar.	ΩΡΟΝ Male deity l., bearded, wearing modius and himation; r. hand advanced; in l., long sceptre; to l.,  .
138	122·	A·8		[Pl. xxviii. 32.]
139	122·2	A·8		[I. O. C.]
(β) <i>Bronze; type, King on elephant.</i>				
140		Æ 1·	ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟ ΠΑΟΟΟ- ΗΡΚΕΝΟΡΑΝΟ* The king r., diad. and nimbate, riding on ele- phant; holds spear and elephant-goad.	ΑΘΡΟ Male deity l., diad.; holds in r. hand, wreath; and in l., tongs; to l.,  .
141		Æ 1·15		
142		Æ 1·		

* This inscription cannot be read entire on any single specimen; and many specimens are blundered or barbarous: but the formula in the text seems to be the normal and usual one.



No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
143		Æ 1	PAONANO PAOOO HPKENOPANO The king r, diad and nimbate, riding on ele- phant, holds spear and elephant-goad	ΑΡΟΟΧΡ Female deity r, diad and nimbate, holds cornucopia, to r, 
144		Æ 95		[I O C]
			Similar	Inscr obscure Female deity * l, nimbate, holds in extended r hand, wreath, in l, cornucopia, to l, 
145		Æ 1		[I O C]
			Similar	ΗΡΑΚΛΟΙ Hercules r, holds in r hand, club, l raised to head, to r, 
146		Æ 95		[PL xxix 1]
			Similar	ΜΑΟ Moon god l, ere cent behind shoulders, r hand extended, with l grasps sword, to l, 
147		Æ 1 05		[I O C Pl xxix 2]
148		Æ 1		
149		Æ 1		
150		Æ 1		
151		Æ 85		
152		Æ 8		(deity holds wreath and sword)



* Cf. the deity accompanied by the inscription ΔΟΧΡΟ on the left
king




No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
153		Æ 1·05	PAONANO PAOOO-HPKENOPANO The king r., diad. and nimbate, riding on elephant; holds spear and elephant-goad.	MAO Female deity l., nimbate; holds in both hands, cornucopiae; to l., 𐤎.
154		Æ 1·	Similar.	MIIOPO Sun-god l., radiate; r. hand extended; with l. grasps sword; to l., 𐤎.
155		Æ 1·		[I. O. C.]
156		Æ ·95		(inscr. MIIPO). " "
157		Æ 1·	Barbarous inscr. King on elephant to l.	MPPo? Sun-god l., nimbate; r. hand extended; in l., sceptre; to l., 𐤎.
158		Æ 1·05	PAONANO PAOOO-HPKENOPANO The king r., diad. and nimbate, riding on elephant; holds spear and elephant-goad.	OKPO Siva standing l., four armed; holds wreath, thunderbolt, trident, and goat; to l., 𐤎.
159		Æ 1·	Similar.	(Siva holds in fourth hand, vase). [Pl. xxix. 3.]
160		Æ 1·05		OKPO Siva standing l., two armed; holds in r. hand, trident; in l., vase and lion's skin (?); to l., 𐤎; to r., 𐤍.
161		Æ 1·		
162		Æ ·9		[I. O. C.]
163		Æ ·85		
164		Æ ·95		
165		Æ ·95		

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
(γ) Bronze, type, King seated				
166	Æ 1		<p>ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΡΑΟ ΟΟΗΡΚΕΝΟΡΑΝΟ*</p> <p>King facing, head r, seated cross legged on cushions, body radiate, in l hand, sceptre</p>	<p>ΑΘΡΟ Male deity l, holds wreath in extended r hand, to l, </p>
167	Æ 1		Inscr King, head and body radiate, seated facing on throne	Similar
168	Æ 1			
169	Æ 8		Inscr King nimbate, facing head r, seated, holds in l hand, sceptre	<p>ΑΡΔΟΧΡ Female deity l, holds cornucopias, to l, </p>
170	Æ 8		Inscr King nimbate, r, reclining	<p>ΑΡΙΔΟΧΡ Female deity l, holds in r hand, sceptre (l), to l, </p>
171	Æ 1		Inscr King seated cross-legged on cushions, facing, head r, head and body radiate, l hand raised.	<p>ΜΑΟ Moon god l, crescent behind shoulders, r hand advanced, with l grasps sword, to l, </p> <p>[I O C Pl xxix 4]</p>
172	Æ 1		in l, sceptre	
173	Æ 1		" "	
174	Æ 95		" "	
175	Æ 8		" "	



* On coins of this class the inscription is even more debased than those of the last; sometimes, however, it ends ΟΟΗΡΚΕΚΟΡΑΝΟ

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
176	Æ 9		ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΠΑΟ ΟΟΗΡΚΕΝΟΠΑΝΟ King seated cross-legged, facing, head r., nimbate; holds in each hand, staff or sword.	ΜΑΟ Moon-god l., crescent behind shoulders; r. hand advanced; with l. grasps sword; to l.,  .
177	Æ 1.		Inscr. King, head and body radiate, half reclining, facing, on throne.	Similar.
178	Æ 1.			
179	Æ 1.			(inscr. retrograde). [Pl. xxix. 5.]
180	Æ 9			[I. O. C.]
181	Æ 9			„
182	Æ 1.		Inscr. King, with head and body nimbate, seated cross-legged, facing, on cushions; in l. hand, sceptre.	ΜΙΟΡΟ Sun-god l., radiate; r. hand advanced; with l. grasps sword; to l.,  .
183	Æ 1.			[I. O. C.]
184	Æ 8		(king not nimbate).	(deity holds wreath in r.).
185	Æ 95			[Pl. xxix. 6.]
186	Æ 1.1		Inscr. King, with body radiate, half reclining, facing on throne, flames on shoulders.	Similar.
187	Æ 1.			(deity holds sceptre, not sword).
188	Æ 1.			(inscr. ΜΙΙΟΡΟ).
189	Æ 85			
190	Æ 85			(deity holds wreath in r.).

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			ΠΑΝΑΝΟΡΑΟ ΟΟΗΡΚΕΚΟΡΑΝΟ King, with head nim- bate and body radiate, seated facing, head r, cross legged on cushions, holds in l hand, sceptre	NANA Nanaia r, nimbate, holds sceptre, to r, 
191		Æ 1 05		[I O C]
			Similar	ΟΚΡΟ Siva facing, nimbate, head l, has four arms and hands, in which he holds a wreath, a thun- derbolt, a trident and a vase, to l, 
192		Æ 1 05		
193		Æ 9		
			Inscr King, with head and body radiate, half reclining, facing, on throne	Similar
194		Æ 1		[I O C Π XXIX 7]
195		Æ 1		
196		Æ 1		(Siva holds goat in fourth hand).
197		Æ 9		(Siva grasps sword in fourth hand)

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
BAZODEO (VASU DEVA).				
(a) <i>Gold</i> .				
			ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟ ΠΑΟ ΒΑ ΖΟΑΗΟΚΟΡΑΝΟ The king l., clad in conical helmet and suit of mail, diad. and nim- bate; holds r. hand over altar; in l., spear; wears sword.	NANA Nanaia r., nimbate, head surmounted by crescent; holds sceptre, ending in forepart of horse, and patera; to r.,  .
1	122.5	A 85		[Pl. xxix. 8.]
2	122.2	A 8		[I. O. C.]
			ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΡΑ ΟΒΑΖΟΔΗΟΚ Similar.	ΟΚΡΟ Siva facing, having three faces and two arms; holds wreath and trident; to l.,  .
3	120.8	A 8		
4	122.3	A 8		(inscr. ΟΡΚΟ). [Pl. xxix. 9.]
			ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΡΑΟΒΑ ΖΟΑΗΟΚΟΡΑΝΟ The king l., clad in conical helmet and suit of mail, diad. and nim- bate; holds r. hand over altar; in l., spear; stan- dard behind head.	ΟΚΡΟ Siva facing, having three faces and two arms; holds wreath and trident; behind him, bull l.; to r.,  .
5	123.8	A 8		[Pl. xxix. 10.]
6	124.9	A 8		
7	123.5	A 85		(Siva one-faced). [I. O. C.]
8	124.8	A 85		(bull feeding).
9	123.4	A 8		„ (inscr. ΟΡΚΟ). „
10	122.8	A 85	(inscr. barbarous).	(Siva one-faced); sy „

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΡΑΟΒΑ ΖΟΑΗΟΚΟΡΑΝΟ <i>The king standing as before at altar, beside which, trident fixed in the ground</i>	ΟΚΡΟ Siva, one-headed, facing, holds wreath and trident, behind him, bull l, to l, $\overline{\text{A}}$.
11	126	A 85		
12	124.7	A 85		
13	121.2	A 8		
14	123	A 9	to r, ☞	(inscr ΟΡΥΟ , to l, $\overline{\text{A}}$)
15	124.	A 85	" ☞	" "
16	116.4	A 85	" "	" "
17	31	A 5		" , [L O C Pl xxix. 11]
18	30.7	A 5		(Siva crosses his legs), to r, $\overline{\text{A}}$
<i>Barbarous imitations</i>				
19	122.7	A 9	to r, ☞	[Pl xxix. 12]
20	122.5	A 9	" "	to l, ☞ .
21	123.7	A 1	" " , below, ☞	
22	125.5	A 1-05	" " " "	
23	120.8	A 95	" "	to l, ☞
24	124.7	A 1-05	" " " "	[Pl xxix. 13]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(β) Bronze.	
			PAONANOPAO BAZOAHOKOPANO * The king, standing as before, at altar; beside which, trident fixed in the ground.	OKPO Siva, one-headed, facing; holds wreath and trident; behind him, bull l.; to r.,  .
25	Æ 9			
26	Æ 9		to r.,  .	
27	Æ 95		„ „	[Pl. xxix. 14.]
28	Æ 1.			
29	Æ 85			
30	Æ 95		(inscr. barbarous).	
31	Æ 95		„ „	
32	Æ 1.		(trident absent).	(inscr. wanting). [I. O. C.]
			PAOBA ZOΔHO King, standing as above, at altar.	Similar (?).
33	Æ 75			

* These legends are not complete on any specimen.

No	Wt	Metal, Size	Obverse.	Reverse.
1			<p style="text-align: center;">INDO-SCYTHIC, UNCERTAIN</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(a) <i>Gold ; without figure of King</i></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>Indian legend (see plate xxix 15; the inscription seems to run on one side <i>dideru-ta</i>?) Greek city-goddess, clad in chiton and peplos, wearing mural crown, and holding a poppy-head.</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%; border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px;"> <p>TAYPOC Humped bull r. HTZ (<i>crishabha</i>).</p> </div> </div>	
667 A' G			[Pl. xxix. 15]	

SUPPLEMENT.

IMPORTANT TYPES NOT IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.*

[illegible]

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

- | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Part of the lamp, etc. | ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ
[no. 21 held] | Pallas (Gen. Cunningham)
[no. 21 held] |
| | [Pl. xxx. 1] | | |
| 2 | Head of the lamp, in elephant's skin. | ΣΑΡΑΠΕΥΣ ΠΑΛΛΑΔΕΩΣ
[no. 21 held] | Sarapeus, Pallas (Gen. Cunningham)
[no. 21 held] |
| | [Pl. xxx. 2] | | |
| 3 | ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Part of the lamp, in elephant's skin. | ΥΡΑΝΟΥΣ ΔΕΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ
[no. 21 held] | Uranus, Demetrius (Gen. Cunningham)
[no. 21 held] |
| | [Pl. xxx. 3] | | |

* In this list will be found the more important coins of the Greek and Scythic Kings which have been published, but are not represented in the British Museum. More varieties are not given, nor, in most cases, merely different denominations of already mentioned coins, unless when such denominations are higher than those of the British Museum Coins. To this Supplement belong three plates, the figures in which are in most cases due to Gen. Cunningham's valuable papers in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, and are reproduced by his kind permission. In one or two instances coins have been inserted here which were acquired for the British Museum too late for them to find a proper place.

No	Obverse	Reverse
PANTALEON		
1	Head of the king r, diad [Pl xxx 4]	<div> <div> ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Zeus seated ΠΑΝΤΑΛΕΟΝΤΟΣ l, holds in l, sceptre, in r, a figure of the three headed Hekate </div> <div> Α Wt 232 (Gen Cunningham) </div> </div>
AGATHOCLES		
<i>With name and type of Antiochus Nicator</i>		
1	<div> ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ Head of Antiochus ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ I r, diad </div> <div> [Pl xxx 5] </div>	<div> ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ Zeus striding ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ to l, hurl- ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ing thunderbolt, eagle at his feet to l, wreath. </div> <div> Α Wt 255 (Gen Cunningham). </div>
ANTIMACHUS I		
<i>With name and type of Diodotus</i>		
1	<div> ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ Head of Diodotus ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ r, diad </div> <div> [Pl xxx 6] </div>	<div> ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ Zeus striding ΑΝΤΙΜΑΧΟΥ to l, hurl- ΘΕΟΥ ing thunderbolt, eagle at his feet to l, wreath </div> <div> Α Tetradrachm (The late Sir E. C Bayley) </div>
<i>With his own types.</i>		
2	Indian elephant r [Pl xxx 7.]	<div> ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΘΕΟΥ Nike l, ΑΝΤΙΜΑΧΟΥ holding wreath and palm, standing on prow of ship. </div> <div> Α 1.600 g. (formerly Gen. Cunningham) </div>

No.

DESIGNS.

REMARKS.

EUKRATIDES.

1 Bust of the king r., helmet.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ The
ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ Dio curi
standing r., carrying palm.

[Pl. xxx. 7, 11 and 12]

AR Wt. 25.235 gr. (20 later piece,
Bibl. Nationale, Paris).

2

AR S. 257 (Col. Strutt).

3 Bust of the king l., helmet, lot
and a. (See also the reverse
of the piece).

A 151.

[Pl. xxx. 8]

AR Wt. 233 (Gen. Cunningham).

4 ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ Bust
ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ of the king r.,
helmet l.

𐤁𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤕 (Maha-
𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤕 rajasa maha-
t'asa Eukratida). The Dios-
curi standing side by side; hold
spear and sword.

[Pl. xxx. 9.]

AR Wt. 31.5 gr. (formerly Gen.
Abbott). On a coin of this class
in Gen. Court's Collection, the
inscription begins 𐤕𐤓𐤕 (Von
Sallet in *Zeit. f. Num.* 10, p. 157).

5 Head of Apollo r., laur.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Horse l., standing.
ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ

[Pl. xxx. 10.]

Æ round, .7 (Vienna).

6 ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ Bust
ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ of the king r.,
diad.

Indian inscr. as above. The pilei of
the Dioscuri, surmounted by stars,
and two palms.

[Pl. xxx. 11.]

Æ square, .55 (Gen. Cunningham).

No	Obverse	Reverse
7	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΕΥ- ΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ Bust of the king r, diad and helmeted</p> <p>[Pl xxx 12]</p>	<p>𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤓𐤕 𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤓𐤕 𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤓𐤕 (Mahārāja rajadīrāja Eukratidas) Nike l, holds wreath and palm</p> <p>Æ square, 7 (Gen Cunningham)</p>
HELIOCLES		
1	<p>Bust of the king r, helmeted</p>	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΖΕΥΣ ἑστῶτος ΗΛΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ holds Nike ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ and long sceptre</p> <p>Æ Tetradrachm (formerly Major Hay).</p>
2	<p>[Pl xxxi 1]</p>	<p>Æ Drachm (The late Sir E. C Bayley)</p>
ANTIALCIDAS		
1	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΑΛΚΙΔΟΥ Bust of the king r, diad</p>	<p>𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤓𐤕 𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤓𐤕 (Maha 𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤓𐤕 rajasa jya- dharasa Antialkidas) Elephant walking r, wreath in raised trunk</p> <p>Æ square, 75 (Major Landon now presented to British Museum)</p>
ANTIALCIDAS AND LYSIAS		
1	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ ΛΥΣΙΟΥ Bust of bearded Herakles r, club on shoulder</p> <p>[Pl xxxi 2]</p>	<p>Insert as last. The cap of the De- curr, and two palms</p> <p>Æ square, 7 (Hall and Murray)</p>

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
THEOPHILUS.		
1	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ Bust ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΥ of the king r., diad.</p> <p>[Pl. xxxi. 3.]</p>	<p>𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕 (Mahara- 𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕 <i>jasa dhramikasa</i> <i>Theophilasa</i>). Herakles, crown- ing himself; holds in l. hand, club and lion's skin.</p> <p>Æ Wt. 36 (Gen. Cunningham).</p>
2	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΘΕΟ- ΦΙΛΟΥ Head of bearded Hera- kles r.; club on shoulder.</p> <p>[Pl. xxxi. 4.]</p>	<p>𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕 (<i>Māhārajasa dhramikasa Theu-</i> <i>philasa</i>). Cornucopiae.</p> <p>Æ square, .8 (Gen. Cunningham).</p>
ARCHEBIUS.		
1	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΝΙΚΗ- ΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΡΧΕΒΙΟΥ Bust of Zeus r., diad.; sceptre on shoulder.</p> <p>[Pl. xxxi. 5.]</p>	<p>𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕 (Māhārajasa <i>dhramikasa jayadharasa Arkhebi-</i> <i>yasa</i>). The caps of the Dioscurei, and two palms.</p> <p>Æ square, .9 (Gen. Cunningham).</p>
APOLLODOTUS.		
1	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ [ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ] Apollo seated r. on throne, holding out bow.</p>	<p>𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕 (<i>Maharajasa tradatasa Apalada-</i> <i>tasa</i>). Tripod.</p> <p>Æ square, .8 (Gen. Cunningham.)</p>

No	Obverse	Reverse
STRATO I.		
1	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ Bust of the king r, diad.</p> <p>[Pl. xxxi 6]</p>	<p>𐤀𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕 (Mūharajasa prati chhasa tradatasa Stratasa) Pal- las I, holding aegis and hurling thunderbolt</p> <p>AR Wt 134 (Gen Cunningham)</p>
STRATO II		
1	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ ΥΙΟΥ ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ Bust of the king r, diad</p> <p>[Pl xxxi 7]</p>	<p>𐤀𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤀𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 (Maharaja sayarajasa Stratasa putrasa cha sampriyapita Stra- tasa) Pallas I, holding aegis and thunderbolt</p> <p>AR Wt 36 (Gen Cunningham)</p>
This is Gen. Cunningham's reading of his specimen (engraved), and given on his authority.		
MENANDER.		
1	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ Head of Pallas r, helmeted</p> <p>[Pl xxxi 8]</p>	<p>𐤀.𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 (Maharajasa tradatasa Mena- drasa) Owl r.</p> <p>AR Wt 28 (Gen Cunningham)</p>
2	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ Bust of the king l, wearing aegis and thrust- ing with spear</p>	<p>𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 (Maha 𐤕.𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 rajasa tradatasa Mena drasa). Pallas I; holding thunderbolt and spear</p> <p>At Diirachin (Published by Gen. Cunningham from a seal-stone inscription)</p>

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
3	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ Young male head r., wearing wreath. [Pl. xxxi. 9.]	<p>𐤀𐤒𐤕𐤔 𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤔𐤕</p> <p>(<i>Māhārajasa tradatasa Menadrāsa</i>). Dolphin r.</p> <p>Æ square, 1.</p>
4	Same inscr. Two-humped camel l. [Pl. xxxi. 10.]	Same inscr. Bull's head, facing. Æ square, 1. (Museum As. Soc. Bengal).
5	Same inscr. Elephant l. [Pl. xxxi. 11.]	Same inscr. Elephant-goad. Æ square, .9 (Gen. Cunningham).
6	Same inscr. Boar's head r. [Pl. xxxi. 12.]	Same inscr. Palm-branch. Æ square, .8

Nos. 3 and 6 are said by Gen. Cunningham to be in the East India Museum. This is incorrect, as the coins of this Museum are now in the British Museum, and these types are wanting.

EPANDER.

1 ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΕΠΑΝΔΡΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad. [Pl. xxxi. 13.]	<p>𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤔𐤕 [𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤔𐤕 (<i>Maharajasa</i>] 𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤔𐤕 <i>rajasa</i>] <i>jayadharasa</i> <i>Epadrasa</i>). Pallas l.; holds aegis and thunderbolt.</p> <p>Æ Wt. 19. (broken), (Gen. Cunningham).</p>
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DIONYSIUS.

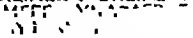
1 Apollo r., clad in chlamys; holds arrow with both hands. [Pl. xxxi. 14.]	<p>𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤔𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤔𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤔𐤕</p> <p>(<i>Maharajasa tradatasa Dianisijasa</i>). Royal diadema.</p> <p>Æ square, .6 (Col. Bush).</p>
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No	Obverse	Reverse
ZOILUS.		
1	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ Bust ΙΩΛΙΟΥ of the king r, diad</p> <p>[Pl xxxii 1]</p>	<p>ΥΗΨΞ ΥΣΓ.~Υ (Mahā- ΥΗΨΞ rajasa dhramikasa Jhorlasa). Herakles, facing, holds in r, wreath, in l, club and lion's skin, on his shoulder, Nike hold ing wreath</p> <p>Æ Wt. 36.5 (Gen. Cunningham)</p>
2	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ Head ΙΩΛΙΟΥ of bearded Herakles r, in lion's skin</p> <p>[Pl xxxii 2]</p>	<p>ΥΗΨΞ ΥΗΨΞ ΥΣΓ.~Υ (Maharajasa dhramikasa Jhor- lasa) Club and bow-case, within ivy wreath</p> <p>Æ square, 11 (Lady Headfort)</p>
ARTLMIDORUS		
1	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΩΡΟΥ Bust of the king r, diad</p> <p>[Pl xxxiii 3]</p>	<p>ΥΓ.~ΥΗΛ? ΥΣΓ.~Υ ΥΓΗΨΞ? (Mihārjasa ayadhihata Artemidorasa) Ar- temis, clad in short chiton and chlamys, shooting l</p> <p>Æ Wt 128 (Gen. Cunningham) A specimen much injured (Wt 117.3), recently acquired for British Museum</p>
2	<p>(king helmeted) [Pl xxxiii 4]</p>	<p>Æ Wt. 36 (Gen. Cunningham)</p>
3	<p>Same inscr Bust of the king r, diad.</p> <p>[Pl xxxiii 5]</p>	<p>Same inscr Nike r, holds wreath and palm.</p> <p>Æ Wt 37 (Gen. Cunningham)</p>

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
PHILOXENUS.		
1	The British Museum has recently acquired a didrachm (Wt. 140.) of this king with the usual type and inscriptions (p. 56), but having on the obverse a helmeted bust of the king l., thrusting with spear.	
NICIAS.		
1	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΝΙΚΙΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad. [Pl. xxxii. 6.]	𐤎𐤒𐤕𐤕 𐤎𐤓𐤕.~𐤕 (<i>Mahā-</i> 𐤎𐤓𐤕𐤕 <i>rajasa tradatasa</i> <i>Nikiasa</i>). The king (or Pallas ?) helmeted, standing l.; holds palm over shoulder. AR Wt. 36. (Gen. Cunningham).
TELEPHIUS.		
1	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΤΗΛΕΦΟΥ Giant (Skythes ?), his body ending in three serpents; holds in each hand, hammer ? [Pl. xxxii. 7.]	𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤓𐤕~𐤕 𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕 (<i>Maharajasa</i> <i>pālanakramasa Teliphasa</i>). Helios radiate facing, clad in tunie and chlamys, holds long sceptre; be- side him male figure wrapped in mantle, wearing wreath or horned: in field, mon. AR Wt. 37. (Bodleian Library).
Mr. Oman having kindly procured a cast of this coin, we are enabled to give a more accurate description of it than has hitherto appeared. Mr. Bendall suggests the reading <i>pālanakshamasa</i> as a rendering of <i>εὐεργέτου</i> .		
AMYNTAS.		
1	Gen. Cunningham possesses hemidrachms with the usual type of reverse, the seated Zeus; but having on the obverse respectively, (1) bust of the king in Macedonian causia; (2) bust of the king, bare-headed, thrusting with spear.	

No	Obverse	Reverse
HERMAEUS		
1	Gen Cunningham has a didrachm of the usual type (Wt 153 grs.), with helmeted head of the king on the obverse	
2	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ King on horseback r, galloping	<p>𐤀𐤓𐤌𐤕𐤕 𐤀𐤓𐤌𐤕𐤕 (<i>Maha</i> 𐤀𐤓𐤌𐤕𐤕 <i>raja</i> <i>ra</i> <i>mahafasa</i> <i>Heramayasa</i>) Zeus seated l on throne.</p> <p>AR Wt 31 (Gen Cunningham)</p>
3	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΤΗΡΟΣ ΣΥ ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ Bust of the king r, bare	<p>𐤀𐤓𐤌𐤕𐤕 [𐤀𐤓𐤌𐤕𐤕 𐤀𐤓𐤌𐤕𐤕 𐤀𐤓𐤌𐤕𐤕 (<i>Maharajasa</i> <i>raja</i> <i>ra</i> <i>mahafasa</i> <i>Heramaya</i> <i>sa</i>) Nike l, holding wreath</p> <p>Æ round, 7 (Gen Cunningham)</p>
	[Pl xxxiii 8]	
4	𐤀𐤓..... 𐤀𐤓 𐤀𐤓𐤌𐤕𐤕 (<i>Maharajasa raja</i> [<i>Heramayasa</i>]) Horse r	<p>Uncertain device, surrounded by a circle of unascertained Chinese characters</p> <p>Æ l (Sir D Forsyth), <i>Num Chron</i>, 1879, p 276</p>
MAUES		
1	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΜΑΥΟΥ Fig 1 r, in which is late figure holding sceptre or spear, and charioteer	<p>𐤀𐤓𐤌𐤕𐤕 𐤀𐤓𐤌𐤕𐤕𐤕 (<i>Raja</i> 𐤀𐤓𐤌𐤕𐤕 <i>di</i> <i>ra</i> <i>sa</i> <i>ra</i> <i>sa</i> <i>Maas</i>) Zeus seated l on throne, thunerbolt in extended r hand.</p> <p>AR Didrachm (Bodleian Library), Wt 121</p>
2		<p>AR Hemidrachm (acquired for Inst Mus.), Wt 27.6</p>

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
AZES AND AZILISES.		
1	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ The king r., on horseback; lance couched.</p> <p>[Pl. xxxii. 9.]</p>	<p>𐤁𐤅𐤁𐤁𐤁 𐤁𐤅𐤅𐤅𐤅𐤅 𐤁𐤅𐤅𐤁𐤁𐤁 𐤁𐤅𐤅𐤅𐤅𐤅 (Maharajasa <i>rajarajasa mahatasa Ayilishasa</i>). A city? l., holds in r. hand an object resembling a brazier; in l., palm bound with fillet.</p> <p>AR Didrachm (R. Rochette, 1^{re} Suppl., Pl. II., No. 16).</p> <p>AR Hemidrachm (Grotefend).</p>
2		
AZILISES.		
1	<p>‘Standing figure to the r., with the r. arm extended horizontally, and holding a chaplet.’</p>	<p>‘Figure in short tunic, with loose veil-like garments around the head, &c. Arian legend, imperfect, . . . <i>jasa mahatasa Ayilishasa</i>.’</p> <p>Æ square (Thomas’s Prinsep II., p. 212, No. 9, Sir E. C. Bayley).</p>
VONONES AND SPALAHORES.		
1	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΟΝΩΝΟΥ Hercules, with club and lion’s skin; r. hand raised to the head.’</p> <p>[<i>Ariana Antiqua</i>, Pl. VIII. 9.]</p>	<p>‘Arian legend: — <i>Spahora bhrata</i> <i>dhramikasa Spalahorasa</i>. Minerva to the l., armed with shield and spear; r. arm extended.’</p> <p>Æ square (Thomas’s Prinsep II., p. 204, No. 3, Mr. Brereton).</p>

No	Obverse	Reverse
GONDOPHARES		
1	Bust of the king I, wearing Arsacid tiara, diad [Pl xxvii 10]	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ  Nike crowning him. R Wt 58 (Berlin, <i>Zeitschr f Num</i> 1879, p 358)
ZEIONISES		
1	Barbarous inser The king r, on horseback, arm extended. [Pl xxxiv 11]	Inscription ending 77E.~H (Ze hantasa) The king facing, on one side, Nike, on the other, a wingless figure, crowning him. R Didrachm (Thomas's Prinsep, Pl xxviii 5)
ARSACES DIKAIOS		
1	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕ- ΩΝ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΩΝ The king, on horseback r, r hand raised	Arrian legend —(Mā ārayasī raja rayasa mahatasī Asī shal isa tra On to in his right hand R round (Cunningham)

* A coin of this class has a type thus described by Rulhière and Fournier, *Journal de Numismatique*, No 8706—Figure militaire (?) diadème debout à g. t. à la dr. une palme la g. sur son épée (?)

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
	ARSACES THEOS.	
1	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΘΕΟΥ . . ΚΑΚΟΥ Horse r.</p> <p>[Pl. xxxii. 12.]</p>	<p>Bow in case : fillet-border.</p> <p>Æ square, 7 (Berlin, <i>Zeitschr. f. Num.</i>, Pl. v. 2).</p>
	KADPHISES II.	
1	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΟΟΗΜΟ ΚΑΔΦΙ- CHC King r., holding club ; seated in biga moving slowly to r.</p> <p>[Pl. xxxii. 13.]</p>	<p>Usual reverse ; type, Siva standing (see p. 124).</p> <p>Æ Stater (<i>Ariana Antiqua</i>, Pl. x. 9).</p>
	KANERKES.	
1	<p>ΠΑΘΝΑΝΟΡΑΟ Κ[ΑΝΗΡΚΙ] ΚΟΡΑΝΟ Bust of the king r., helmeted, holding spear, above clouds.</p>	<p>ΗΛΙΟΣ Helios standing, radiate ; one hand advanced, the other grasping sword.</p> <p>Æ Wt. 30·8 (Rollin and Feuardent).</p>
	This coin, published by v. Sallet, is noteworthy as bilingual.	
2	<p>ΡΑΟ ΚΑ]ΝΗΡΚΙ The king standing, at altar.</p> <p>[Pl. xxxii. 14.]</p>	<p>]ΓΟΒΟΥΔΟ Buddha seated facing, cross-legged ; arms in posture of benediction.</p> <p>Æ 1· (Berlin, <i>Zeitschr. f. Num.</i> 1879, Pl. ix. 1).</p>

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CONVERTING ENGLISH INCHES INTO MILLIMÈTRES
AND THE
MEASURES OF MIONNET'S SCALE.

ENGLISH INCHES		FRENCH MILLIMETRES
4.		100
		95
		90
3.5		85
		80
		75
3.		70
		65
		60
2.5		55
		50
		45
2.		40
		35
		30
1.5		25
		20
		15
1.		10
.9		5
.8		
.7		
.6		
.5		
.4		
.3		
.2		
.1		
	MIONNET'S SCALE	
	19	
	18	
	17	
	16	
	15	
	14	
	13	
	12	
	11	
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	5	
	4	
	3	
	2	
	1	

T A B L E
OF
THE RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF ENGLISH GRAINS AND FRENCH GRAMMES

Grains	Grammes	Grains	Grammes	Grains	Grammes	Grains	Grammes.
1	·064	41	2 656	81	5 218	121	7 840
2	129	42	2 720	82	5 312	122	7 905
3	·194	43	2 785	83	5 378	123	7 970
4	259	44	2 850	84	5 442	124	8 035
5	·324	45	2 915	85	5 508	125	8 100
6	388	46	2 980	86	5 572	126	8 164
7	·453	47	3 045	87	5 637	127	8 229
8	518	48	3 110	88	5 702	128	8 294
9	583	49	3 175	89	5 767	129	8 359
10	648	50	3 240	90	5 832	130	8 424
11	712	51	3 304	91	5 896	131	8 488
12	·777	52	3 368	92	5 961	132	8 553
13	842	53	3 434	93	6 026	133	8 618
14	907	54	3 498	94	6 091	134	8 682
15	972	55	3 564	95	6 156	135	8 747
16	1 036	56	3 628	96	6 220	136	8 812
17	1 101	57	3 693	97	6 285	137	8 877
18	1 166	58	3 758	98	6 350	138	8 942
19	1 231	59	3 823	99	6 415	139	9 007
20	1 296	60	3 888	100	6 480	140	9 072
21	1 360	61	3 952	101	6 544	141	9 136
22	1 425	62	4 017	102	6 609	142	9 200
23	1 490	63	4 082	103	6 674	143	9 265
24	1 555	64	4 146	104	6 739	144	9 330
25	1 620	65	4 211	105	6 804	145	9 395
26	1 684	66	4 276	106	6 868	146	9 460
27	1 749	67	4 341	107	6 933	147	9 525
28	1 814	68	4 406	108	6 998	148	9 590
29	1 879	69	4 471	109	7 063	149	9 655
30	1 944	70	4 536	110	7 128	150	9 720
31	2 008	71	4 600	111	7 192	151	9 784
32	2 073	72	4 665	112	7 257	152	9 848
33	2 138	73	4 729	113	7 322	153	9 911
34	2 202	74	4 794	114	7 387	154	9 976
35	2 267	75	4 859	115	7 452	155	10 041
36	2 332	76	4 924	116	7 516	156	10 104
37	2 397	77	4 989	117	7 581	157	10 173
38	2 462	78	5 054	118	7 646	158	10 238
39	2 527	79	5 119	119	7 711	159	10 303
40	2 592	80	5 184	120	7 776	160	10 368

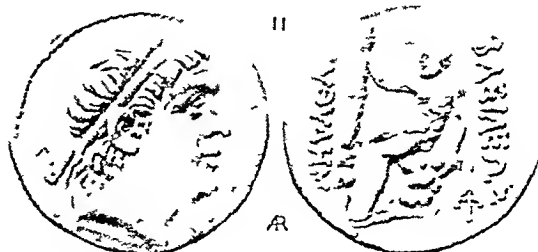
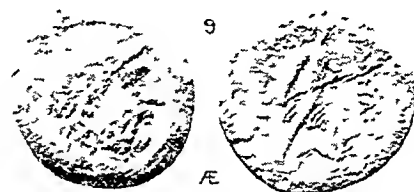
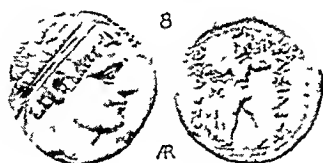
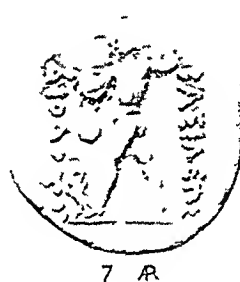
T A B L E
OF
THE RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF ENGLISH GRAINS AND FRENCH GRAMMES.

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains	Grammes.	Grains	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
161	10.432	201	13.024	241	15.616	290	18.79
162	10.497	202	13.089	242	15.680	300	19.44
163	10.562	203	13.154	243	15.745	310	20.08
164	10.626	204	13.219	244	15.810	320	20.73
165	10.691	205	13.284	245	15.875	330	21.38
166	10.756	206	13.348	246	15.940	340	22.02
167	10.821	207	13.413	247	16.005	350	22.67
168	10.886	208	13.478	248	16.070	360	23.32
169	10.951	209	13.543	249	16.135	370	23.97
170	11.016	210	13.608	250	16.200	380	24.62
171	11.080	211	13.672	251	16.264	390	25.27
172	11.145	212	13.737	252	16.328	400	25.92
173	11.209	213	13.802	253	16.394	410	26.56
174	11.274	214	13.867	254	16.458	420	27.20
175	11.339	215	13.932	255	16.524	430	27.85
176	11.404	216	13.996	256	16.588	440	28.50
177	11.469	217	14.061	257	16.653	450	29.15
178	11.534	218	14.126	258	16.718	460	29.80
179	11.599	219	14.191	259	16.783	470	30.45
180	11.664	220	14.256	260	16.848	480	31.10
181	11.728	221	14.320	261	16.912	490	31.75
182	11.792	222	14.385	262	16.977	500	32.40
183	11.858	223	14.450	263	17.042	510	33.04
184	11.922	224	14.515	264	17.106	520	33.68
185	11.988	225	14.580	265	17.171	530	34.34
186	12.052	226	14.644	266	17.236	540	34.98
187	12.117	227	14.709	267	17.301	550	35.64
188	12.182	228	14.774	268	17.366	560	36.28
189	12.247	229	14.839	269	17.431	570	36.93
190	12.312	230	14.904	270	17.496	580	37.58
191	12.376	231	14.968	271	17.560	590	38.23
192	12.441	232	15.033	272	17.625	600	38.88
193	12.506	233	15.098	273	17.689	700	45.36
194	12.571	234	15.162	274	17.754	800	51.84
195	12.636	235	15.227	275	17.819	900	58.32
196	12.700	236	15.292	276	17.884	1000	64.80
197	12.765	237	15.357	277	17.949	2000	129.60
198	12.830	238	15.422	278	18.014	3000	194.40
199	12.895	239	15.487	279	18.079	4000	259.20
200	12.960	240	15.552	280	18.144	5000	324.00

PLATES

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